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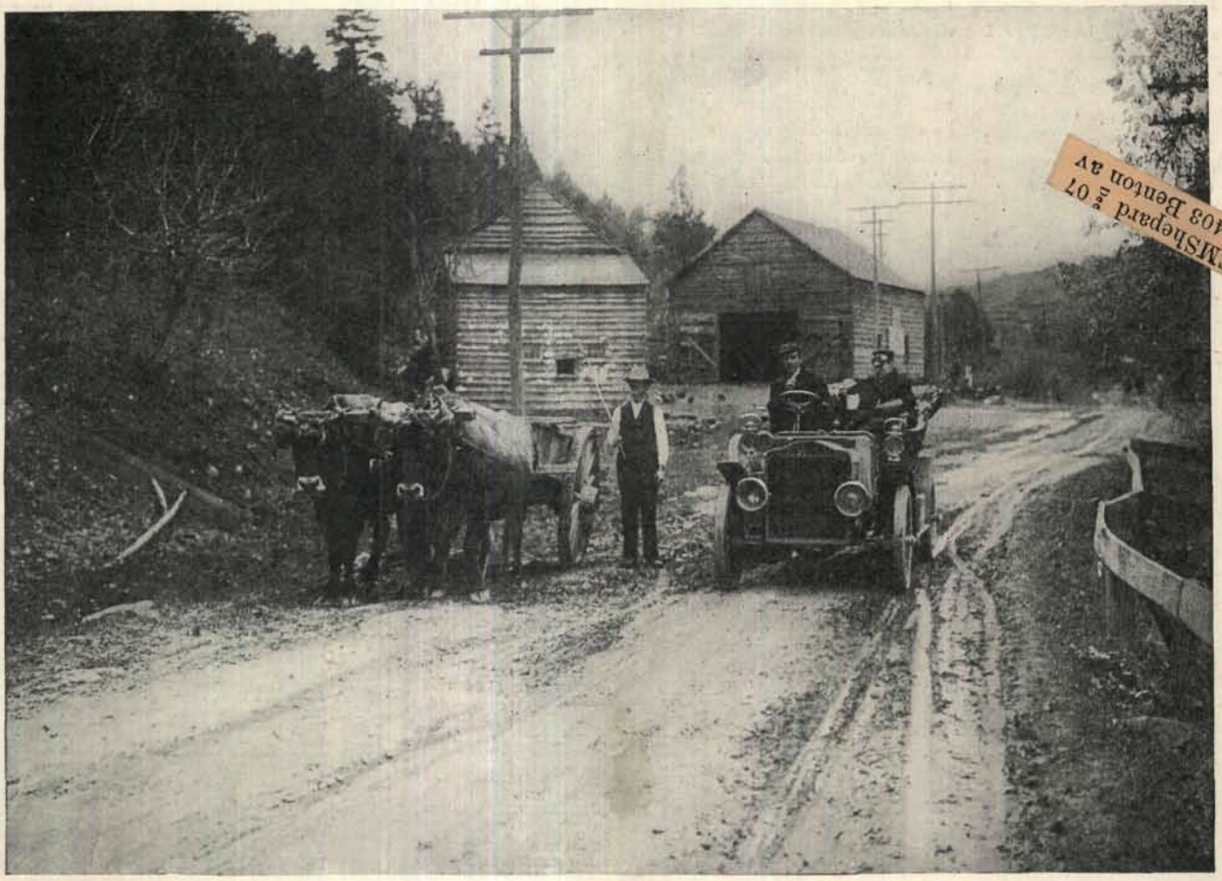


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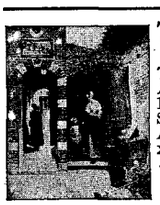

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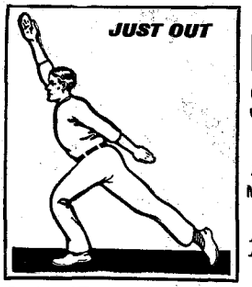


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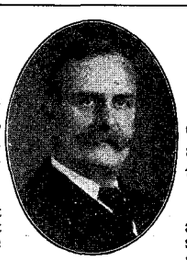

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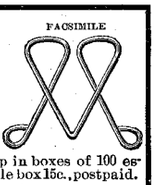

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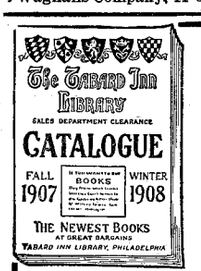


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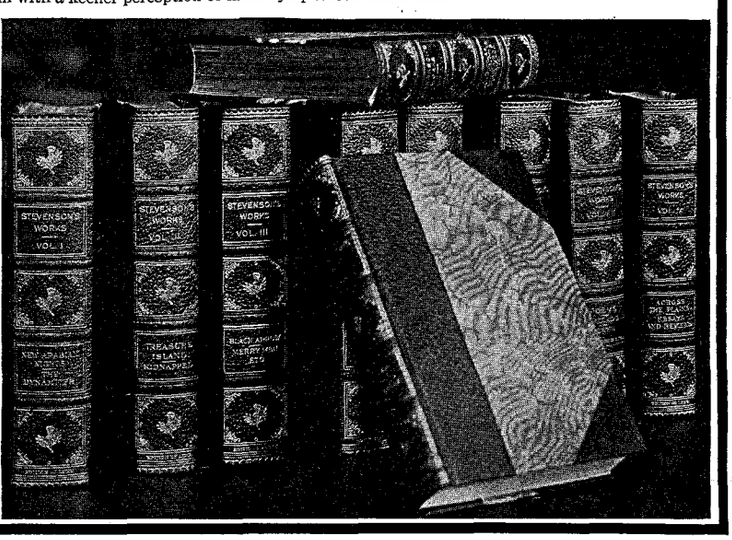




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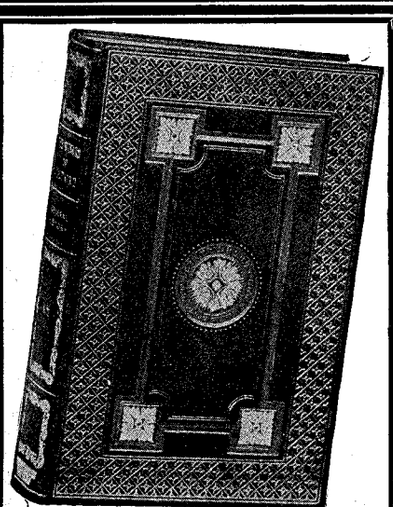

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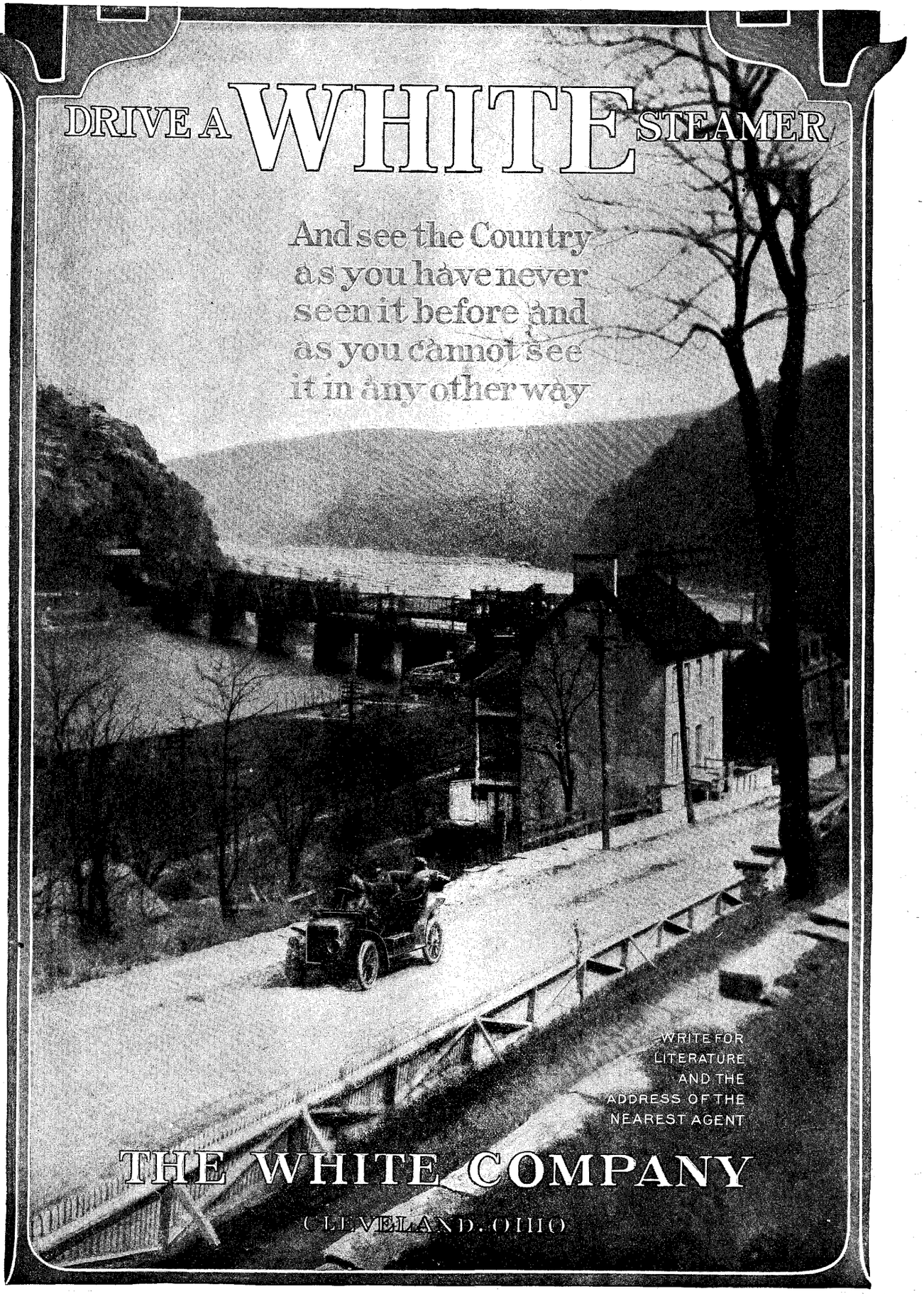
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VOL. XXXV., NO. 17 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 26, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 914

# TOPICS OF THE DAY

## A REPUBLICAN FUSION WITH HEARST

FOR better or for worse, the Republicans and the Independence League have adopted a fusion ticket for the November elections in New York County, with the immediate result that the country at large is recalling John Adams's description of New York politics as "the devil's own incomprehensibles." Briefly, Mr. Herbert Parsons, who is chairman of the Republican County Committee and a Roosevelt *protégé*, has committed his party to an alliance with Mr. Hearst's Independence League, the common object of the alliance being the defeat of Tammany—or, as Mr. Parsons states the issue, the support of Governor Hughes. Last year, when Mr. Hearst and Mr. Hughes were rival candidates for the governorship, Mr. Parsons denounced Mr. Hearst on the ground that "he does not know what fair play is"; and at the same time President Roosevelt sent a member of his cabinet to take a hand in the campaign and to assure the New York voters that Hearst was "an enemy of the republic," "a demagog," and "an unsound radical." The remembrance of these facts, while it embarrasses the Republican press, does not seem to disturb either Mr. Hearst or Mr. Parsons. The latter, when questioned about the incongruity of the alliance, explains that what the Republican party fought last year was not Mr. Hearst himself, nor yet his principles—principles which "are approved by a considerable portion of the people." "It was the methods that we Republicans fought," says Mr. Parsons, illuminatingly; and he adds: "But in any event Mr. Hearst is not a candidate this year." Mr. Hearst repays the compliment and justifies fusion by a statement in which he says: "The Independence League in combining makes no sacrifice of principle. It stands consistently opposed to bossism." And he adds: "Any one opposed to the combination between the Independence League and the Republican party in this city is opposed to the defeat of Tammany Hall." To quote him further:

"The League may often differ with the Republican party in State and national matters, but this is a campaign to overthrow boss rule, to rebuke a corrupt and incompetent administration, and to prevent dishonest election practises, and here there is no opportunity for a difference of opinion between sincere and conscientious men. . . . . .

"So this movement is not so much a combination of parties as a union of the people regardless of party to overthrow a corrupt government and the criminal interests that profit by its protection."

Governor Hughes refuses to comment on the situation, on the ground that it is not suitable for a governor to assume the rôle of party boss by interfering in matters of local politics. Independence Leaguers claim that President Roosevelt was informed of the deal in advance, and opposed no objection. The Republican press refuse to credit this claim, altho a number of Democratic papers think that such acquiescence would not be at all difficult to reconcile with the President's ideas of "practical" politics. It is noted with interest that the Hearst-Parsons alliance is defended by Senator Page, a close political friend of Governor Hughes. Outside of Mr. Hearst's publications apparently the only New York paper to champion the fusion with enthusiasm is *The Evening Mail* (Rep.), which explains, nevertheless, that it "has nothing to take back that it has ever said against William R. Hearst." *The Mail* has published in the past some of the most vitriolic of the anti-Hearst cartoons. After reasserting its position in regard to Mr. Hearst, it goes on to say: "We are not, however, either so blind or so presumptuous as to counsel or justify a similar attitude toward the Hearst following." Republicans, it asserts, "will sacrifice no principle in fusing with the followers of Hearst." Republican dislike to the fusion, argues the same paper, is not so much the result of offended idealism as it is a product of the rancor caused by Mr. Hearst's bitter and ruthless campaign methods. To quote further:

"Keep the target in mind. The target is Tammany. It is the same old Tammany, if anything a little worse than before. The delegation it sent to Albany last year was about the most depraved in the wigwam's history. It lined up solidly against police reorganization, in behalf of Kelsey, against the Public-Service Commissions Act. It was absolutely invulnerable to civic appeals. . . . .

"The forces that fought the Hughes policies in the last legislature would rejoice in the return to Albany of another delegation which would stand like a rock, as the Tammany delegation stood this spring, against the new and better order of things.

"Will good Republicans and good citizens let this come to pass? Is their animosity to William R. Hearst so strong that they see nothing worthy of respect in the great following that lined up behind him in two campaigns? Do they not see that, making the most liberal discount for the deluded and the restless, this following represents sentiments, convictions, protests that deserve a hearing? Is there any comparison between this group and the body of civic death that is Tammany? . . . . . .

"The fusion puts it in the power of anti-Tammany voters to cast ballots that shall be something more than a 'moral yearning'—to conduct a campaign that has a good hope of success as well as good intentions. Through it the Republican electorate has a chance really to do something for the city."

The Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.) regards the fusion as "the most promising movement for the defeat of the Tammany ticket that has appeared in Manhattan for many years"; and the New York *Press* (Rep.) asserts that, whatever our feelings toward Hearstism may be, "all the cant and hypocrisy in the world can not distort the situation into anything but the simple, direct question: Are the Republicans of New York County for Governor Hughes or are they against him? It is up to them."

This about sums up the case for the defense. Those who condemn the fusion are more vigorous and picturesque in their utterances,

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if not more varied in their arguments. "An unholy alliance," exclaims the New York *Tribune*, the leading Republican organ; and *The Globe* (Rep.), after a half-hearted justification of the deal, admits that the first news of it "made every decent bit of flesh crawl." "It is useless," it adds, "for Republican politicians to blink the fact that they have outraged the feelings of probably a majority of the party." *The Evening Post* (Ind.) regards the whole procedure as "nauseating and revolting." "Is it good politics to train Republicans to vote for Hearst candidates?" asks the Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Rep.). The seduction of the New York Republicans, says the Detroit *Journal* (Rep.), "is significant, spectacular, and, to Mr. Hearst, doubtless immensely gratifying"; it is, moreover, "admittedly a source of considerable anxiety to the national Republican party." Even if successful, thinks the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.), the fusion "can be of little help either to the Republican party or to the cause of good government."

MR. HERBERT PARSONS,

Chairman of the Republican Committee of New York County, who has forced his party into an alliance with Mr. Hearst's Independence League.

The national aspect of the alliance, which is implied by the wide-spread interest shown by out-of-State papers, is dwelt upon in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*. We read:

"A fusion of the Republicans with Hearst in an important State like New York a year before a national election rises above local boundaries. It has an effect and influence outside New York State. Democrats here are openly rejoicing over the muddle into which Mr. Parsons has got himself and his party in New York County. They rejoice at the embarrassment the present arrangement must bring to President Roosevelt and Governor Hughes. A Democratic victory in New York this year on the eve of the national election, they say, will send the hopes of Democrats all over the country soaring sky high, and fill them with enthusiasm. If President Roosevelt fails to repudiate the bargain which Mr. Parsons has made, every Republican stump speaker will be confronted with it in next year's campaign. And should Governor Hughes become a candidate for the Presidency, there will be many Republicans to question him, should he fail at this juncture to denounce the deal with Hearst in his own State. Altogether the Democrats feel that Mr. Parsons, by flinging common-sense and political principles to the winds, has given them the first genuine encouragement and reason for hopefulness they have had in many a long day."

The same paper says editorially:

"Unreality and moral confusion were stamped upon the Parsons-Hearst deal from the first, and no defense or explanation of it can fail to sound like crazy reasoning or topsy-turvy morals. Mr. Parsons has tried to poultice his earthquake. He bravely announces: 'A vote for fusion is a vote for Hughes.' But who, does he suppose, will be deceived by that? Certainly not W. R. Hearst. He has continually attacked Governor Hughes, calling his veto of the two-cent-fare bill a surrender to the corporations, pronouncing the Public Utilities Commission a sham, etc. Hearst knows exactly what he is after, and his program includes only hatred of Hughes and the purpose to oppose and thwart him in every way possible. It is vain for Mr. Parsons to produce his little labels designed to cover the huge repulsiveness of the political bargain to which he stooped. Everybody can see just what it is, and, the longer it is looked at, the more disgusting does it appear."

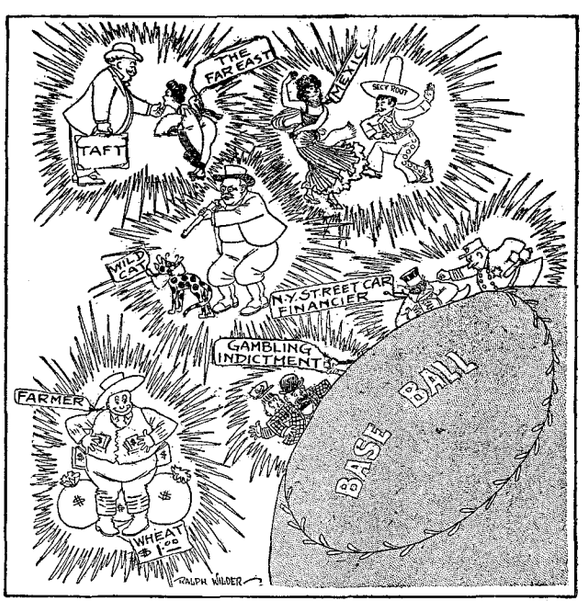
The mistake, says the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), "will plague its makers for years to come." Says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.):

"No one is venturing to say that Mr. Parsons has an understanding with Mr. Roosevelt in this business, yet Mr. Parsons was in and out of Oyster Bay during the summer, and the whole country knows what a deep interest the President takes in municipal affairs. Did not Mr. Roosevelt consider the question of the mayoralty of Cleveland, O., and indorse Mr. Burton as against Tom Johnson? New York is his own native city. It is perfectly clear that whatever may be thought of the Parsons-Hearst alliance, the President and editor are nearer together in politics than they were when Secretary Elihu Root was sent to Utica to deliver that memorable speech in favor of Mr. Hughes.

"And why not? If merely a question of methods has hitherto

BITTER REFLECTIONS.

DUET—"And to think that we left them all that to waste on baseball!" —Bradley in the Chicago *News*.




AFTER THE ECLIPSE.

The lesser stars will now become visible. —Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

AFTER THE BALL IS OVER.

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THE BROTHERHOOD SIGN.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

THE USUAL VICTIM.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

BETWEEN THE UPPER AND THE NETHER STONE.

divided them, Mr. Hearst is already on the road to reform. Certainly, two such masters of publicity should find common ground, even in the matter of ways and means. There is a smell of victory ahead for the Hearst-Republican alliance in New York. The Republicans who protest are slow. Tammany is the common enemy. There are times when solemn truths are sudden, and sudden truths are solemn. This is one of them."

The Nashville *American* (Dem.) thinks that "it would not be surprizing if Hearst developed into a Roosevelt supporter."

## THE LAHM CUP WON

AS a sort of trial heat in the great international balloon-race which was started from St. Louis on the 21st of this month, J. C. McCoy and Capt. Charles DeF. Chandler sailed aloft on the 17th in the United States Signal Corps balloon *No. 10* and won the Lahm Cup of the Aero Club of America before they landed. This cup was provided by the club soon after Lieutenant Lahm won the James Gordon Bennett Cup for the club at the international races in Paris last year. "So pleased were the members of the club at the victory," records the New York *Tribune*, "that the cup was named for the pilot of the balloon *United States*, and it was put up by the club to be won by the aeronaut who traveled more than 402 miles, the distance traveled by the *United States* in the Paris race, provided the start was made from American soil. *No. 10* won the cup by a margin of 73 miles, landing in West Virginia at 1.30 P.M. of the 18th, after a flight of 475 miles. The world's record of 1,300 miles was made by Count Henri de la Vaulx in 1900, and the American record of 1,150 miles by Prof. John Wise in 1859. A news despatch to the New York *Times* gives the following account of the departure of *No. 10*:

"When the ascension was made last evening it was the intention of the aeronauts to remain in the air all night, as a test of the gas to be used by the balloons in the international aeronautic contests which begin Monday. However, considering the likelihood that they might be carried a long distance, they went all prepared for a long flight. Provisions in tin cans, self-heating by a lime-slacking device, were stored in the basket, and a number of different instruments for testing purposes were carried.

"The balloon, with a capacity of 78,000 cubic feet of gas, was filled yesterday afternoon. The balloon rose gracefully, and suddenly veered as a sharp wind struck it, colliding with the timbers that supported a huge coal pile in the gas plant yard.

"The basket scraped a moment threateningly, but prompt work by the aeronauts in throwing out sand ballast caused the balloon to shake itself free from the coal pile undamaged and shoot straight up several hundred feet. Then it swept toward the northeast and was soon lost to view."

## OPENING THE PHILIPPINE ASSEMBLY

OUR present policy in the Philippines, says Secretary Taft in his opening address before the first session of the Philippine Assembly on October 16, "must logically result finally in ending the sovereignty of the United States unless both peoples agree to retain the bond owing to mutually beneficial trade relations." But at the same time he asserts his belief that the period of political preparation for the Filipinos will probably "take considerably longer than a generation." No such clear and direct statement of our policy toward the islands, agree the American press, has ever before been ventured by any responsible officer of the Government. Many papers feel that the Secretary's visit falls at a critical moment, and that his frank and unequivocal words may avert a crisis in insular affairs. The chief source of possible dissensions, as the New York *Herald* points out, were removed by the flat-footed statement that immediate independence—the platform upon which the Nationalists, constituting two-thirds of the membership of the Assembly, were elected—is out of the question. The policy outlined, says the

GOVERNOR JAMES F. SMITH,

As Governor-General of the Philippines he is head of the Philippine Commission, which has the power of veto over the measures of the Assembly.

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New York *Globe*, "is of such a character that it should receive support from all classes in this country without regard to prior views as to the rightfulness of the American occupation of the Philippines." In the course of his speech, as reported by cable, Mr. Taft says:

"A majority of those elected are immediate-independence disciples, but when fully considered the majority is small. Assuming, however, a decided majority of immediatists, the result is one I thought possible even when urging the creation of the Assembly. If it indicated that the majority were irreconcilables, obstructing the Government, it would be discouraging, but I am confident that the majority desire the Government to exist for the benefit of the Filipinos. They are thus generally conservative.

"I have been reported as coming to express bitter and threatening words on account of the election. Nothing is falser. I am filled with a spirit of friendliness and encouragement. You will

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THE AYUNTAMIENTO, MANILA,
Where the Philippine Assembly will hold its sessions.

properly study public economy in the numerous bureaus, but I hope that utility functions will be thoroughly investigated. It would be wise to prepare a recommendation to Congress concerning the customs. As you conduct your proceedings and shape legislation on patriotic, conservative, intelligent, and useful lines you will show capacity to participate in the Government.

"Finally upon you falls the responsibility for achieving success and bringing a greater extension of political power, or, through neglect and obstruction, of requiring the confiscation of your existing powers because they were prematurely granted."

A picturesque item appears in some of the dispatches telling how, after the inauguration proceedings had closed with the singing of our national anthem, the emerging crowd was met by a native band in the street opposite the exit, blaring the insurgent march. According to the New York *Evening Post*, while this country has been growing "heartily sick of its Eastern possessions" the Filipino hostility toward America "has steadily become intensified." It is a significant fact that the Progresistas, or those who are pro-American in sentiment and who believe that the islands are not yet ripe for independence, are so greatly in the minority in the new Assembly; and bitter murmurings over the "flag law" have not entirely ceased. It will be remembered that during the elections a few months ago a number of Filipino politicians made indiscreet use of the national banner, the Katipunan flag, as a vote-getter, with results which led the Philippine Commission to prohibit its display. This restriction stirred up a storm in the Filipino press, and drew from *El Renacimiento*, the most influential native paper of Luzon, the following eloquent protest:

"The Filipino flag now begins its true Odyssey in the hearts of the Filipinos. An Odyssey of future glories for Filipino nationality. The opposition it has met with during the short time of its existence has surrounded it with a halo which will continue to shine in splendor after a thousand generations. . . . . .

"By the display of our flag in public places and by the playing of our national anthem, we do not mean to dispute the sovereignty of the United States in these islands, nor defy their power. We simply make use of that emblem and that stirring air to keep alive the ideal, the realization of which depends in such large measure upon the generosity of the American people and in the struggle for the attainment of which so many noble sons of the Philippines and of America have lost their lives upon the field of battle."

The Manila *American* advises Americans not to expect too much of the Filipinos, who, now that they have achieved their Representative Assembly, are confronted with a very difficult and complicated situation, in which "it will take judgment, tact, and forbearance to show their capability."

The New York *Sun*, after remarking that it has taken us less than ten years to place the ballot in the hands of the Filipinos, exclaims ironically:

"And how practical we have been, too. We have not pampered the Filipinos by opening our markets to them. We have not given undue encouragement to their farmers. We have not let their tobacco and their sugar find a market here. We have not weakened the brown brother by making the tariff reductions he needs. One regrettable incident only mars the record: so far we have not closed the interisland traffic to all except American vessels."

The Philadelphia *Press*, however, finds ample ground for enthusiasm in the opening of the Assembly, an event which "begins a new chapter in the world's colonial administration," and represents "the greatest and most successful national experiment in teaching self-government the world has yet seen." *The Press* goes on to say:

"France gives representation to its colonies in the National Assembly, Frenchmen and officials casting the votes, but no self-government. No European Power gives any tropical colony the local self-rule accorded to the Philippines. Jamaica, which once had this privilege, has had the powers of its island Assembly reduced until its functions are advisory.

"Secretary Taft, through all his administration of insular affairs, has accepted and acted on American ideals. He has fostered education, and the Philippine budget carries a larger expenditure for schools for 6,000,000 people than the Anglo-Indian budget for 250,000,000. Filipinos from the start have been placed on the Governing Council, the Supreme Court, and like posts. In India the former has only been reached within the current year."

## THE MORIBUND TELEGRAPH STRIKE

WITH dispatches from all over the country announcing the return of striking telegraphers to their old jobs, where they can get them, the newspapers are widely agreeing that the end of the strike is in sight. Even the suspension of President Small of the National Union because of his proposal to vote on calling the strike off is not taken as indicating that the union leaders really believe they still have a chance to win. This action of the executive committee "speaks more for their valor than for their discretion," says the Indianapolis *News*. It is "magnificent, but not war," quotes the New York *Globe*, which observes that nailing a ship's colors to the mast will not suffice to keep the ship afloat. *The Telegraph Age* (New York), organ of the "better element" of telegraph operators, also detects, among union members, "a state of feeling so far modified in expression as to encourage the

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belief that softening and more sane influences are at work, presaging possibly that the strike may soon be numbered among the things of the past." After eight weeks of waiting, it adds, "it can not be said that the condition of the striking telegraphers shows any signs of improvement." It continues:

"We have yet to learn of a single concession gained by the seceders in their foolish and protracted contest. Nor does it appear that any amelioration of their ill-luck is in sight. It would be unnatural to suppose that, under such adverse circumstances, in which Mark Tapley himself would have found no stimulus warranting a cheerful point of view, the strikers should continue to maintain an unbroken faith in the success of their cause. It is Hope deferred that maketh the heart sick,' and as there is nothing within the scope of vision that holds out the remotest possibility of reaching the promised land, as attested in telegraph employ, the proposition would now seem to be reduced to its least common denominator of declaring the strike off."

The New York *Sun* is authority for the statement that the Postal Telegraph Company has "notified its officers all over the country that the 'subject-to-delay' notifications are withdrawn and that messages will be taken in future on the old basis." Officers of both the Postal and the Western Union telegraph companies are quoted to the effect that the strike is no longer giving them much cause for worry. Head Strategist Russell, of the Telegraphers' Union, is also quoted, however, to the contrary effect. "The strike is as strong as ever it was," he alleges, and adds:

"Mr. Brooks says that there are 818 operators at work in the Western-Union main building [in New York] and that he has 50 more there than before the strike. Why is he so anxious to get a few strikers back now and then? I challenge him to allow a committee of three newspaper men, three telegraphers, and three citizens to go through his main office to inspect the kind of telegraphers he has. Competent telegraphers can not be had from the schools. It takes five years to make a telegrapher competent enough to come up to the New York standard."

The Chicago *Socialist* has been watching the stock-market and finds that the variations in Western-Union stock indicate that the strike is going to succeed. It reasons thus:

"The sudden fall in the price of Western-Union stock is more than ordinarily significant. This is a stock that is seldom traded in. It is commonly known as an 'investment stock,' whose price has few fluctuations, and which is controlled by so few individuals that its quotations can be fixt by these owners at almost any place within reasonable limits.

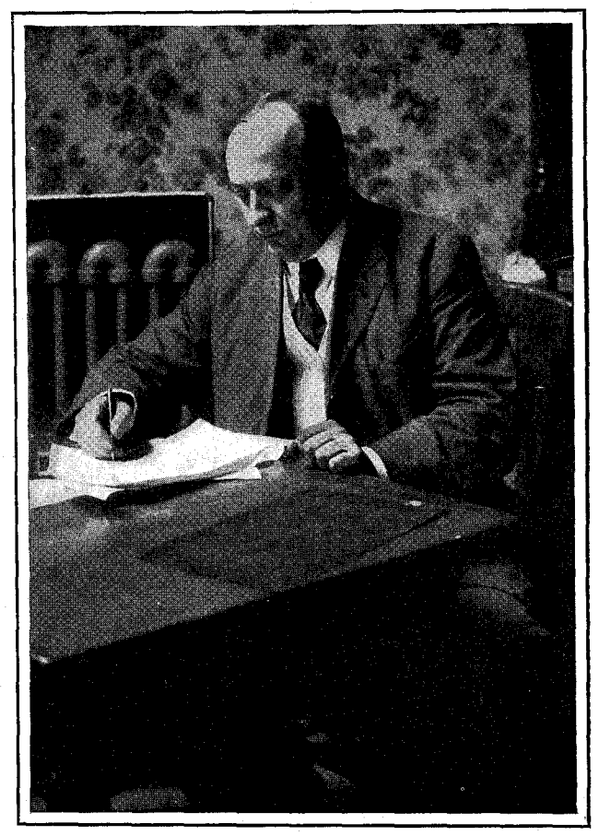
"The fact that it has suddenly become an active trading stock with falling quotations means that some of these owners have become convinced that there are not going to be any dividends this year and, therefore, they are unloading their stock upon the market. This in turn means that the telegraphers, who are the ones that produce dividends along with everything else, have succeeded in stopping these dividends.

"This confession of the ticker is infinitely more eloquent on the effect of the telegraphers' strike than all the inspired bulletins sent out from Western-Union headquarters.

"It means that the owners of the stock believe that the last desperate effort to break the strike through its leaders has failed. It is the first sign of surrender from the employers."

From the following figures, which appear in the San-Francisco *Chronicle*, it may be seen, however, that other influences than the telegraph strike have been at work on Western-Union finances, and so, perhaps, indirectly on the market quotations of its stock:

"For the fiscal year ending June 30—before the present strike began—there was a decrease of net revenue of the Western Union Telegraph Company, as compared with the previous year, of $743,372. This decrease of net revenue occurred in the face of an increase of gross revenue of $2,180,752. The cause, of course, is the increase of operating expenses. Operators, for the last four months of the year, received 10 per cent. more than they had previously received, but the main cause of the greatly increased operating expenses was increased cost of material. Business during the year was extremely active, and the volume of messages handled probably broke the record, but the increased cost of doing the business ate it up. The company paid its 5-per-cent. dividend as usual—including dividends on the stock dividends which have been made—but added much less than usual to the surplus, which, now, however, stands at the comfortable figure of $16,884,781."



MR. SYLVESTER J. SMALL.

His suspension from the presidency of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union was followed on his part by resignation. "I am down and out," he is quoted as saying, "and will not make any further attempt to recover my position. I will look for a job next week."

## TRANSATLANTIC AEROGRAMS AT TEN CENTS A WORD

"THIS is not an inaugural," said Mr. Marconi on October 17, after messages amounting to 10,000 words had been sent back and forth across the Atlantic by the system of wireless telegraphy, of which he is the inventor; and he went on to remind the interviewer that the real opening took place two years ago, when wireless telegrams—or aerograms, as the London dispatches call them—were exchanged by his system between the President and the King. The transatlantic service, however, was not opened for commercial purposes until the middle of this month, the interim being devoted by Mr. Marconi principally to the perfecting of a more sensitive receiver. So well has he succeeded, apparently, that during the transmission of 10,000 words on the 17th not one word had to be repeated. The service now opened is between Port Morien, Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, and Clifden, County Galway, Ireland. The press rate is at present 5 cents a word, the commercial rate 10 cents. "Probably the last long-distance cable has been laid," remarks the New York *American*, "and it may be that the day is not far off when from a single great Marconi central station something like a world-wide telephone system will radiate, uniting the uttermost ends of the earth in one great network of mysterious waves." The striking and really very important fact in connection with the opening of the Marconi system to commercial messages,

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says the New York *Times*, is the great reduction in their cost as compared with the cable rates that have so long prevailed. To quote further:

"For years there has been no advance in the utility of the cables, as measured by lower rates. To all appearances they were as incapable of improvement as the Martian canals, and were managed with about as much reference to the needs and wishes of the population of the earth. There had been earlier in their history a notable series of reductions, from $5 a word to 75 cents. At one time rivalry for a while brought the commercial charge to 10 cents a word. But with the adjustment of contending interests, the rate went up to 25 cents a word, and has remained there for nearly a score of years."

A dispatch from Glace Bay to the New York *Sun*, describing the first day's operations, says in part:

"Just as the party arrived the wires began to crack and from inside the building great tongues of flame about a foot in length began to dart. These were separated into dot-and-dash intervals and a noise like deep bass organ notes fell on the ear. The wires fairly hummed, so great was the potentiality. The flames were of a white-bluish color. . . . . .

"The key was the ordinary Morse kind and the Continental code was used. The receiving is done by means of a telephone receiver, which the operator places on his head."

## OUR PEACEFUL CONTEST WITH JAPAN

IT is to the stern arbitrament of trade, it appears, that Japan is really challenging this country. Sustained in the struggle by government subsidies and a "scientific" tariff, Japan's merchants and manufacturers have set their hearts upon the commercial domination of Asia. "With the quality and variety of articles manufactured in Japan increasing so rapidly," says Mr. A. Walker, writing from Tokyo for *Dun's Review* (New York), "the time is coming when the United States will be furnishing little but raw materials for use in Japan, or to be made up in Japan for use in Korea and China." We learn on the same authority that where foreign vessels are now bringing freight to Japan, as phosphates from Chile and the Pacific islands, rice and sugar from the Dutch and French Indies, etc., the Japanese are preparing to compete and eventually secure such cargoes for their own ships. "That they are after the trade with New York, via Suez, there is no doubt," adds the writer, who points out that few nationalities can operate their vessels more cheaply than can the Japanese, and few can build them at less cost, even altho their production of iron has not yet been developed to any great extent. Mr. Walker gives a table of figures showing Japan's trade with various countries for 1906, which we condense as follows:

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COALING THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMER "SIBERIA" AT NAGASAKI.
The fact that coolies are loading the ship by hand is an index to the cheapness and abundance of labor in Japan.

| *Country.* | *Imports from.* | *Exports to.* |
|---|---|---|
| America | $35,503,546 | $65,188,312 |
| Europe | 85,118,822 | 43,108,521 |
| Asia | 82,918,574 | 99,042,212 |
| Australia | 2,064,025 | 2,112,831 |
| Hawaii | 7,035 | 1,379,110 |
| Egypt and other countries | 3,780,052 | 1,046,460 |
| Totals | $208,392,054 | $211,877,446 |

As shown by this table, the "balance of trade"—that is to say, the excess of exports over imports—is in favor of Japan except in the totals for Europe and for "Egypt and other countries." The trade with the United States for the past ten years, says Mr. Walker, shows a consistent increase of exports, "but always has the balance of trade been in favor of Japan, with the exception of the years 1900 and 1905, when for the only times in the history of commercial intercourse between the two countries the United States sent more goods into this country than it bought." The principal commodities that Japan imports from the United States are raw cotton, machinery, kerosene, and flour, while the most important exports from Japan to the United States are raw silk and silk tissues, porcelains and earthenware, tea, mattings, and copper. We read further:

"The upward tendency of raw silk, the most important single commodity exported from Japan, is very noticeable, the value of exports having increased in five years from $38,429,739 to $55,221,400. The trade was, until a few years ago, entirely in the hands of foreign firms, but is now being wrested from them by the Japanese, owing partly, it is understood, to the financial facilities afforded them through arrangement by the Government with Japanese banks. . . . . .

"The principal single industry of Japan is the manufacture of cotton, principally yarn, tho there are some fifteen mills making cloth, with some 9,000 looms. Eighty-five cotton-mills are operated throughout the Empire, with the larger number at Osaka. The capital invested in this business is estimated at $20,000,000, the number of spindles at 1,451,000, and the number of employees at 75,831, of which 61,462 are women and children, who earn an average daily wage of less than 12 cents. Child labor plays an important part in the manufacture of cotton goods, as well as, indeed, in all the industrial and commercial affairs of Japan. Children of eight years and upward work in the mills, and the average wage they receive is so small—perhaps six cents per day—that, while requiring more hands than would an American mill, the cost of operating is brought down to a very low figure. The average dividend paid last year by the mills exceeded 22 per cent.

"The proportion of American and Indian cotton used is about 30 per cent. and 70 per cent., respectively, the American being superior; this combination makes a coarse, heavy fabric suitable for export to China and Manchuria. That the Government is working for this trade and intends to hold it is shown by its loans to manufacturers at 4 per cent. The amalgamation of mills, the interest of Chinese in particular ones, and the formation of the 'Cotton Cloth Export Association' indicate the intention of opposing American competition in these fields."

Successful experiments in cotton-growing have been tried in Korea by the Japanese, and it is expected that raw cotton from this source will soon compete seriously with the American product.

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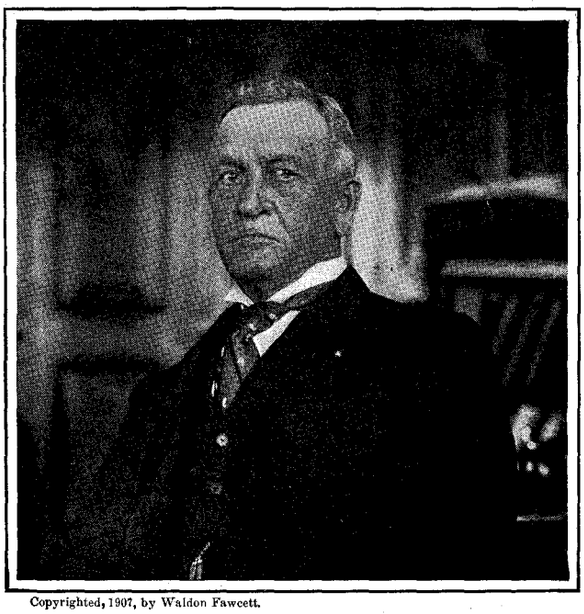
## PACIFIC-COAST PAPERS AND THE FLEET

PACIFIC-Coast papers are apparently more amused than convinced by the "blizzard of words" in which certain Eastern papers have been voicing their alarm over the possible dire results of the visit of our battle-ship fleet to the Pacific. Thus the San



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REAR ADMIRAL URIEL SEBREE,
Who commands the Special Service Squadron now on its way to the Pacific as a forerunner of the battle-ship fleet. This squadron consists of the *Tennessee* and *Washington*.

Francisco *Call* can explain "the spasms of wrath and indignation" which convulse the New York *World* and the New York *Sun* at the very mention of the cruise only on the supposition that those papers "own the fleet," and regard it as "an invasion of the rights of property to take the ships away from the neighborhood of New York." After perusing the accounts of the structural defects and general inefficiency of our battle-ships which have appeared in *The Navy* (Washington) and have been widely quoted by the press, *The Call* admits that "all this is alarming if true," but it adds: "Most of us do not know whether it is true or false, but as far as the argument is worth anything, it makes for the application of actual tests of efficiency. No test can be found in time of peace superior to the long voyage around the Horn." It will be difficult to persuade anybody but the disgruntled, it continues, that the American Navy "is either a plaything or a sham or unfit to be trusted out-of-doors without a guardian." To the New York *Sun's* surprizing assertion that President Roosevelt "means that this country shall go to war," *The Call* replies:

"It is little short of criminal to charge the President of the United States with deliberately seeking to provoke war. It presents Roosevelt to the country as a man of devilish and malevolent purpose and puts him in the class with Benedict Arnold.

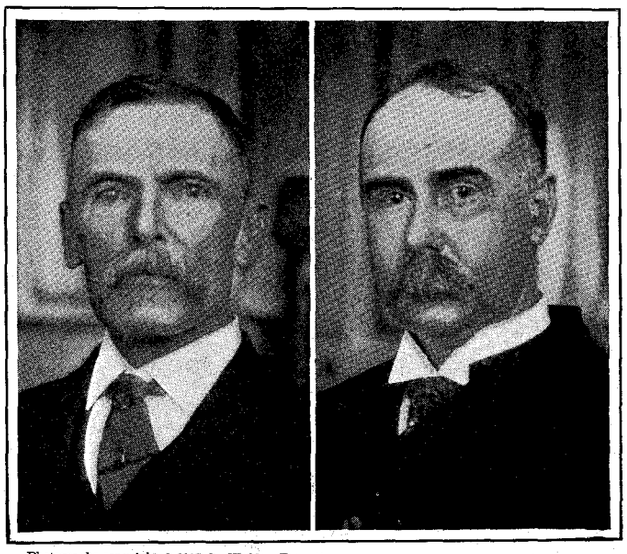
"When the battle-ship cruise was first mooted the New York papers saw in it the deep, dark politics of Machiavelli Roosevelt, who planned thereby to gain control of the California delegation to the national convention next year. When it was pointed out that this was making hard labor to convert the converted and that nobody could take away from Roosevelt the California delegation if he wanted it, then the New York papers had to invent something new. The matter is mentioned here only as proof of to what lengths certain influences in the East will go in their frenzy to injure Roosevelt. There is no means or variety of slander that is not welcome to this crowd.

"In a way all this is amusing. It is ridiculous to see men like Harriman and Pierpont Morgan, who have proved their genius as financiers, making a silly exhibition of themselves by butting their heads against a stone wall in politics. It is a natural but absurd trait of the purse-proud man to regard himself as invincible in all fields of endeavor."

Another protest of the Eastern press was based on the argument that there would be danger to the Atlantic coast if left unprotected by the departure of the fleet. Says the San Francisico *Chronicle:* "The persistent critics of the Administration seem to have forgotten that the coast-defense plans do not include naval support for the fortifications. The latter leave the Navy free to go out in search of the enemy." Another San Francisco paper quotes approvingly *The Japan Advertiser*, of Yokohama, which prints the following justification of the Pacific cruise:

"The wisdom of such balancing of power has long been patent. Laying aside all question of international relations, a country should have its means of defense evenly distributed. The Atlantic-coast defenses have now been developed to a fair degree of efficiency. The Pacific coast, a seaboard of tremendous importance, not alone in present population and wealth, but also in potentiality of unprecedented development, a growth of solid permanence, at the rate of a mushroom, is almost bare. The detached territories of Alaska and Hawaii would be at the mercy of a fleet of merchantmen armed with field-pieces. The Philippines, with all their incipient wealth, are more isolated and hardly better protected. In the Atlantic lies idle a great fleet soon to become the second in the world. Could any sane mind ratify the keeping of it off the protected shores of a compact, settled part of the country while the shores washed by the waves of the future lay bare as Crusoe's island?"

To the assertion of an Eastern paper that when the fleet reaches the Pacific there will be war, the Honolulu *Semi-Weekly Star* retorts: "If Japan wants to fight, the time to do it is certainly before America brings a great fleet to within striking distance. To wait until the battle-ships arrive would be like having waited, at the time of the crisis with Russia, until that country had finished sending her warships and troops to the Far East,—which is exactly what Japan declined to do. Hence it would seem to be a safe presumption that if Japan wants any fighting she will begin it before we have a battle-ship fleet on this side." Turning to the Philippines, we find *The Daily Bulletin* of Manila arguing that



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CAPT. THOMAS B. HOWARD, Commanding the cruiser *Tennessee*. CAPT. AUSTIN M. KNIGHT, Commanding the cruiser *Washington*.

CAPTAINS OF THE PATHFINDER SQUADRON.

the presence of the fleet in the Pacific will insure peace and stimulate commerce. We read:

"The commercial advancement of the Archipelago will be deferred just as long as the United States Government remains indifferent to its ample protection.

"The combined effort of aggressive argument and absolute proof

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of the commercial advantages which the Philippine Islands offer investors is lost when the inadequate protection afforded is so apparent. There is no argument as to the effect on the Philippine Islands of a resort to violence by the United States and Japan.

"The situation of the United States in the Far East carries with it an obligation to exert every honorable effort in the maintenance of peace. The absence of a strong naval force at this stragetic point places the peace of the Far East in unwarranted jeopardy and removes from Philippine commerce that stability which it is the duty of the United States to guarantee."

## WHAT WAS DONE AT THE HAGUE

"AS a man thinketh, so is he." On the theory that this rule holds good collectively as well as individually, the press of the United States contemplate with disappointment but not discouragement the work of the second Peace Conference, which has just come to a close at The Hague. The final act of the Congress before adjournment was a recapitulation of the thirteen "conventions" actually agreed upon by that body—none of which is binding except upon such Powers as sign them before the last day of June, 1908. Of these conventions nine refer exclusively to warfare, three deal with the immediate circumstances of war, and only one has to do with the direct prevention or prohibition of war. But as the New York *Tribune* remarks, "to suggest that the nations of the world could come together for four months and think of peace and talk of peace without actually making for peace would be to affront reason and to deny a fundamental principle of human nature." The limitation of the use of force in collecting debts—a matter of chief interest to the South-American republics—the plan for the establishment of an international prize-court, the extension of the Geneva Convention to warfare by sea, and some of the regulations about submarine mines, are hailed with special satisfaction by our press. The brief descriptions of the thirteen conventions, as given in the dispatches, leave the reader in the dark as to what they actually provide. The list appears as follows:

"1. The peaceful regulation of international conflicts.
"2. Providing for an international prize-court.
"3. Regulating the rights and duties of neutrals on land.
"4. Regulating the rights and duties of neutrals at sea.
"5. Covering the laying of submarine mines.
"6. The bombardment of towns from the sea.
"7. The matter of the collection of contractual debts.
"8. The transformation of merchantmen into war-ships.
"9. The treatment of captured crews.
"10. The inviolability of fishing-boats.
"11. The inviolability of the postal service.
"12. The application of the Geneva Convention and the Red Cross to sea warfare; and,
"13. The laws and customs regulating land warfare."

The moral ascendency of the American delegation at The Hague, says the New York *Times*, "was marked and acknowledged." To quote further:

"Our main proposals, for arbitration 'obligatory,' or accepted in advance, for the abjuration of public force as an agency for the collection of contractual debts, and, most of all, for the creation of a real international tribunal, were so manifestly in the interest of peace and justice that 'in principle,' and with an approach to practical unanimity, they imposed themselves upon the public opinion of Europe as represented at The Hague. . . . . .

"Most and best of all, it has been a conference of the nations in the light, and not in the darkness and secrecy of the old-fashioned dynastic and diplomatic intrigue. . . . The mere fact of such a discussion, lasting through so long a time, and followed by all the intelligent newspaper readers of the world, being an ample justification of the second Hague Conference, will be an ample justification for the assemblage of a third, even should the third fall short, as the second has so clearly fallen short, of sober and measured expectation. So the second Hague Conference is not a failure."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT charitably refrains from blaming the trusts for the scarcity of bears.—*Chicago News.*

THE *Lusitania* seems to be like the schoolboy who frequently exceeded his average but never fell below it.—*New York American.*

"CHICAGO must move," declares the Chicago *Tribune*. Not in this direction, please.—*Washington Post.*

PAUL MORTON says the third-term question is academic. The third-term rumor, however, is epidemic.—*Omaha Bee.*

THE trouble with Wall Street is its ominous fear that it is to be improved as one of the country's waterways. — *New York Commercial.*

GREAT scheme that—of fortifying the Philippines; it may cause our foreign friends to think they're worth taking. — *Atlanta Constitution.*

THE awful suspicion is growing that President Roosevelt must have adopted Mr. Bryan's plans for hunting big game.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THE farmers expect to get $8,000,000,000 from their crops this year. This pleases Wall Street, which is already calculating on a large crop of lambs in consequence.—*San Francisco Call.*

AND the cocktail's red glare, the boom bursting in air, give proof right along that we've timber to spare.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

NOTHING strains the credulity of the American people more than a news dispatch reading: "The President spent a very quiet day."—*Washington Post.*

THE time will come when carrying coals to Newcastle will be a commonplace industry. Yesterday a herd of buffalo left New York for Oklahoma. — *New York Evening Post.*

AFTER Mr. Taft gets through reassuring the Filipinos and a few more people who are feeling nervous, he should come home and reassure his campaign managers a bit. —*Washington Post.*

THE Bryan dollar dinner to be "pulled off" in Nebraska might score a neat point by really living up to its name and showing how little food a dollar will buy in these piping times of Republican prosperity. —*Kansas City Journal.*

SECRETARY TAFT'S positive assurance that this country is and always will be friendly to Japan proves that there is absolutely no truth in the report that the administration is trying to sell the Philippines to the Mikado. — *New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

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THE WRECKER.

"Well! What are you going to do about it?"

—Hy Mayer in the New York *Times.*

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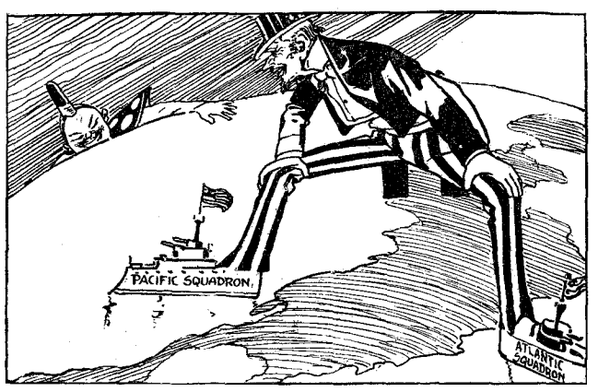
# FOREIGN COMMENT

## TROUBLES OF JAPAN

JAPAN is having her peck of troubles, according to the *Overland China Mail* (Hongkong). The famine came a year ago; her finest battle-ship, *Mikasa*, subsequently was partially destroyed, and in Formosa and Korea the inhabitants are still causing a large expenditure of blood and treasure to the country which has occupied them, but has not yet brought her newly acquired subjects to her way of thinking. Her victories and successes seem to have brought with them the usual responsibilities, risks, needs, and aspirations. The adoption of Western civilization and dissemination of Western ideas have introduced a great deal of Western restlessness and social independence. Not only Americanism, but Socialism has entered her borders, to disturb her traditional worship for the monarchy. Her Chinese neighbors are closely watching her, and it is from the Anglo-Chinese press that we learn the condition of things. Of the more serious financial difficulties of Japan the Hongkong paper remarks:

"Undeterred by the lesson of frenzied finance which followed the Chino-Japanese War the financiers of Japan early this year commenced to speculate and gradually drew into the vortex numbers of the people who had saved a little money but who were




HOW UNCLE SAM INSURES PEACE.

It is well to take measures that make for peace with neighbors who are too near to us.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

tempted by the apparent opportunities to 'get rich quick' to invest their money in any wild-cat scheme which was dangled before their covetous eyes. Companies which had no possible chance of earning dividends were successfully floated, and others which would have given a reasonable return on a moderate capital were so overcapitalized that they caved in from the weight of the unnecessary money they were called upon to carry. This financial orgie lasted long enough to bring ruin to thousands of homes and prejudice Japan's credit abroad."

The worst of it is that new social and political theories are gaining a footing in Japan, and the reverence once cherished for the monarch is rapidly evaporating. As this writer says:

"A change is coming over the character of the people. It is a truism that the late war could never have been won by Japan had it not been for the almost sublime loyalty of the people for the Emperor. Every one who knows anything in regard to the sentiments of the Japanese in this respect is aware that he is almost deified. A few years ago any man who by word or act belittled the Emperor would probably have been torn to pieces. Yet, a few months since, a number of Japanese workmen deliberately wrecked a war-ship in course of construction because they were dissatisfied with the conditions in which they were working. When it is remembered that the Army and Navy are, according to Japanese ideas, the property of the Emperor, the full significance of this action will be realized."

It is scarcely too much to say that absolutism in Japan seems likely to share the fate of absolutism in Russia, and a revolution will ensue, we are told, unless the wisdom and judgment of men superior to Witte or Stolypine are found ready to appease the storm. The writer quoted thus concludes:

"All over the country the working classes are showing a spirit of independence which betokens that the old order is changing more rapidly than the ruling classes ever believed possible. Japan has wonderful recuperative power and she can, and will, emerge triumphant from the material difficulties which beset her. But, unless her affairs are in the hands of very sage and enlightened statesmen, the changing spirit of her people may plunge her into the same internal disorder in which Russia is wallowing to-day."

## A ROSY VIEW OF GERMANY'S TRADE WITH AMERICA

THE German Government, having been unable to secure any tariff concessions from this country, is telling its people through the semiofficial *Continental Correspondence* that German trade can win its own way without concessions from anybody. In its effort to gain tariff modifications from the United States the Berlin Government has been urged on by the German manufacturers, who want our tariff bars lowered so they can sell more goods here. The German Agrarians second this effort with the suggestion that if we do not capitulate, Germany should retaliate by raising its own tariff bars against American products. This is just what it can not very well do, however, for Germany must have our grain and meats, and to raise the tariff on these supplies, while enriching the Agrarian landowners, would be to raise the cost of living in Germany—and that is what makes Socialists. So the Government is letting well enough alone, and assuring the tariff complainants that they are doing splendidly and don't need any help. And it is true that Germany is second only to Great Britain in her trade with us, and is well in the lead of any other country.

The tariff on imports into the United States imposed by law some ten years ago has not, according to *The Continental Correspondence*, interfered in any way with the sale of German goods in the United States. This it considers the result of German skill and faithfulness in manufacture, and "Made in Germany," it thinks, is a guaranty that should control any market. Of the increase in the German importations into this country this organ remarks:

"In every respect the fiscal year ending in 1907 shows record figures. The value of German wares imported into the United States reached the amount of $161,500,000, while Germany bought $240,000,000 worth of American goods. That shows an excess of 50 per cent. on the side of Germany's purchases and seems at the first glance very disadvantageous for the Fatherland. But we find that seven years ago this excess amounted to 90 per cent., and in 1898 even to 130 per cent. of Germany's exports into the United States. In proportion at least the German balance of trade shows a considerable improvement. If we limit our attention to the increase in the last two years, we find even absolutely the same figures. Germany got in 1907 American goods of $43,000,000 value more than 1905; and by the same amount of $43,000,000 we find the German imports into the United States higher in 1907 than in 1905. Now, if we go into details, we notice that among the American goods imported into Germany cotton is principally responsible for the increase. On account of the large demand of the German spinning mills and the higher prices, the United States increased their sales of raw cotton to Germany within two years by not less than $34,000,000, so that the cotton imported into Germany accounts for 80 per cent. of this very remarkable increase."

When we come to ask the proportion between the exports and imports of the United States and Germany, this writer tells us that while German exports to the United States are less than those of the United States to Germany in regard to raw materials, the contrary is the case when we calculate the interchange of manufactured articles. America exported to Germany $90,600,000 worth of such goods for the year ending 1907, but imported from Germany manufactured goods to the amount of $147,000,000. The writer accounts for this as follows:

"In knitted fabrics the well-known superiority of the German

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industry told all the more under the high import duties of the Dingley tariff. Indeed, against the American articles of ordinary use no other European industries could compete in this line; we therefore find that 90 per cent. of all imported knitted fabrics came from Germany. The same remark holds good with regard to toys and coal-tar colors. For leather gloves and furs the latest change of fashion favored the German importer, as the American firms could not produce enough for the suddenly increased demand. Earthenware and porcelain would be imported in large quantities because the German manufacturers adapted their produce to the American taste that favors bright colors and fantastic patterns. Paper and stationery were in the last few years exported from Germany at ridiculously low prices on account of a crisis in the trade. Cement was much in request on account of the San Francisco catastrophe and could not be immediately supplied by American manufacturers. The same may be said of cellulose, which in 1907 was exported from Germany into the United States to the amount of $858,500 or twenty-one times as much as in 1899."

In short, Germany, according to this writer, has been triumphant. All competitors, like "panting time," "toil after her in vain," and the Dingley Bill has proved a sieve, through which the torrent of German enterprise flows unchecked. To quote the last paragraph of this arresting article:

"It is clear that in the interchange of merchandise other conditions, even of a transient nature, are far more important than the effect of the customs tariff. The German manufacturers and exporters have succeeded so well by the intrinsic merits of their produce, the painstaking study of American wants and the American taste, and by the quick utilization of the proper means for finding customers on the other side of the Atlantic. The progress of American industries and the more severe competition of the exporting countries of Europe were the principal factors to be counted with. As a matter of fact the Dingley tariff did not prevent an extraordinary growth of the German exports into the United States during the last ten years."

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MISPLACED MONUMENTS IN LONDON—The monuments to British celebrities have become such a nuisance in London that Miss Annie E. Lane speaks out in protest in *The Fortnightly Review* (London). They stand in the way of traffic, they become hideous objects through the blackening of smoke, and they merely mock the memory of the nonentities whom they too frequently commemorate. This iconclastic writer introduces her objections as follows:

"Of course everybody likes a hero, and it is nice and elevating to see him emerge from the dead level of his fellow men until he becomes great, but even one's commendable and unselfish satisfaction is likely to be damped when one realizes the inevitable result. Either before or after he is dead some busybody of a philanthropist, or some time-serving county council will have him done in stone or bronze, and he will be presented to the inoffensive town of his birth or his death, or, at any rate, some sacred spot where he did or where he did not pay his bills, and he will be set up, by the help of the town band and that eloquence for which the English are so justly famous. He will be erected in a special place where he will never again be seen except by infants in 'prams' and their attendant nurses, and *their* attendant man. Or he will be placed where he is dreadfully in the way, and the object of unedited language of those gentlemen in leathers who kindly lead our motor-'buses to destruction."

Her taste takes offense at "the forgotten philanthropist in bronze," "the little King Charles on his little horse in Trafalgar Square," "the small, unostentatious Milton" who "leans modestly against St. Giles's, Cripplegate"; the "small, sleek George III., mounted on a small, sleek horse," and she asks gloomily:

"Why in these days of the unemployed waste precious money to erect monuments that are never beautiful in this climate, and which are never a gratification to any one but the sculptor, and, of course, his family? It has occasionally happened that a great man's statue has been erected during his lifetime. 'I have to go all around the place to avoid that d—d thing,' was the simple comment of one on his own effigy."

## AN "AMERICAN FAILURE"

JUST at the time when Secretary Taft is opening the new Philippine Assembly, Mr. Sydney Brooks, the eminent British political writer, discovers that the possession and administration of the Philippines by the United States has proved a sad failure, and the Americans are sick of the whole business. We take no interest in this imperialistic colonization, he finds. The Army are disgusted with it and every one is trying to see a way out of the possession of what is a mere white elephant. Thus we read:

"I am not surprized at the renewed and almost feverish agitation in the United States against the American occupation of the Philippines. Nothing, indeed, interested me more, when I was revisiting the States a little over a year ago, than to notice the complete indifference of the American people to the welfare or otherwise of the dependencies that the war with Spain shook down into their astonished lap. Both as a topic of conversation and as a problem in colonial government, the Philippines in particular seemed to nauseate them. They disliked to be reminded that such an archipelago even existed. Of any pride of possession or real interest in Filipino questions I found not a trace. The only difference between now and eighteen months ago is that passivity has passed into revolt, and apathy into active alienation."

The idea of an American empire is laughed at by the Americans themselves, he declares. They will not bear "the white man's burden." To quote this author's words:

"Less than a decade of 'imperialism' seems to have more than satisfied the American appetite. You will hear very little said these days about the glories, and a good deal about the annoyances, of 'the white man's burden.' The American journals scarcely ever mention the American empire except to deride it. The people at large are bored with the subject. They know nothing about it, and care less; they have almost forgotten that it has any claim upon them at all. Among the army officers who have served in the Philippines I found a fervent wish that they might never serve there again. Among the people generally I detected a confused, irritated consciousness that American rule had been a failure and an almost universal desire that some 'way out' might be discovered."

This writer satirizes the American administration of the archipelago in the following terms:

"After nine years of American rule a congeries of peoples, many of whom live in trees, the bulk of whom are still in the tribal stage of civilization, and all of whom have been ruled for the past four hundred years or so under Spanish tutelage, are adjudged fit to undertake the full responsibilities of democracy.

"And there you have the whole American theory of what colonial government should be. Their policy in the Philippines has been based throughout on the assumption that the Filipinos are Americans in the making, and may be brought to the American pitch of development by following an American regimen. Other nations think that the training of character should precede the grant of autonomy. The American view is just the other way about. They hold that the practise of self-government is in itself a training in character and *moral;* and that all peoples, white, black, brown, or yellow, at whatever stage of civilization, are equally fitted to profit by it.

"It is an amazing theory, and it has led in the Philippines to some amazing results."

This writer thus reviews the Philippine problem from an economic point of view:

"Even tho the cost of the Army and police falls on the American Treasury, the system of government established in the Philippines remains one of the most expensive in the world, the natives paying nearly half the total value of their exports for the privilege of being ruled under the Stars and Stripes. Taxation is piling up and trade is either stagnant or declining. The Americans have spent some £80,000,000 on the archipelago, and neither they nor the natives have anything solid to show for it, except the suppression of the monastic orders and the sale and subdivision of their lands, and even this boon has been largely undone by the growth of taxation.

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"Quixotic in its idealism, selfish and even monopolistic whenever material interests are at stake, ultravisionary at one point, ultrabureaucratic at another, unpractical and unsympathetic at all, American rule in the Philippines has indeed been a strange affair. So far as it has gone, the first attempt ever made to 'hustle' and Americanize the East looks like breaking down."

## END OF THE "PEACE COMEDY"

THE gathering in the Knights' Hall of the Binnenhof at The Hague has drawn to a close. Compliments are being interchanged, diplomatic smiles wreathe the faces of the delegates, the typewriters are striking off the last paragraph of platitudes, and the telegraph operators are sounding the last message to the world that universal peace is nearer than ever. Meanwhile the comic papers are caricaturing what they profess to regard as a gathering futile and foolish, and the wise editors of the world, in long and serious editorials, deplore the negative results of a meeting which they stigmatize as "a comedy" and "a fiasco." The two main questions—of disarmament, or, as the English delegates put it, limitation of armaments, and the establishment of a court of compulsory arbitration—were discust, and dismissed without result. On every side it is said that the second conference has not only closed itself, but that it has closed up the possibility of any similar gathering being held for the future, and the London *Times* remarks, almost with bitterness:

PEACE IN PICKLE.

EUROPE—"The vinegar is of the best quality. She will keep in it for the next twenty years." —*Fischietto* (Turin).

"We welcomed the opening of the Peace Conference with sympathy, and we watched its proceedings for a long time with hope. But hope deferred maketh the heart sick, and the latest reports from The Hague can not but confirm our growing sense of profound disappointment. So long as it is only a question of expressing pious wishes or of elaborating schemes of more or less theoretical value, the Powers represented at the Conference seem ready enough to indulge in the most eloquent humanitarian professions; but, as soon as any practical question has to be dealt with which requires something more than words, the majority of them cast their professions to the winds. Humanitarianism is not business."

It is the last peace conference, remarks *The Saturday Review* (London), which thinks the world well rid of such gatherings. To quote from this caustic journal:

"The best news from the Hague Conference during the week has been the information that it is drawing near its end. Its proceedings are being wound up—a very suitable phrase for such a bankrupt concern. It has absolutely neither settled nor made more likely the future settlement of any of the great questions which have been before it. Hypocrisy and humbug are characterizing its closing days."

The German papers do not speak so despondingly, and indeed the German delegate, Ferdinand R. von Bieberstein, is credited with having controlled the whole Conference, and directed the debates to just such an issue as Germany desired. Speaking of those who are lamenting the ill success of the meeting at The Hague *The Continental Correspondence* observes:

FERDINAND R. VON BIEBERSTEIN,

Leader of the German delegation to the Peace Conference, who is accused by the press of having blocked every motion brought forward by America and England.

"Such a pessimistic view is unjustifiable for many reasons. In the first place a considerable amount of valuable work has been accomplished in the deliberations of leading experts on many questions of the law of war, and some of these questions have been successfully settled by the delegates of the principal states. After their experience during the Russo-Japanese war the neutrals will recognize it as an improvement, that in future an appeal will be possible from the Supreme Prize Court of a belligerent to the International Tribunal at The Hague."

The *Revue des deux Mondes* (Paris) by no means agrees with this opinion, but rejoices that the delegates separated with a feeling of mutual good-will. To quote the remarks of Francis Charmes, editor of the *Revue:*

"KEEP YOUR POWDER DRY."

The conference at The Hague is closing. Sentinels, look to your arms! —*Cri de Paris.*

"The results of the Conference do not amount to much. No one can deny this. The question of obligatory arbitration has not made much progress, the opposition of Germany and of some other Powers blocked it. Nevertheless on several other points, of a somewhat less practical character, more appreciable advance has

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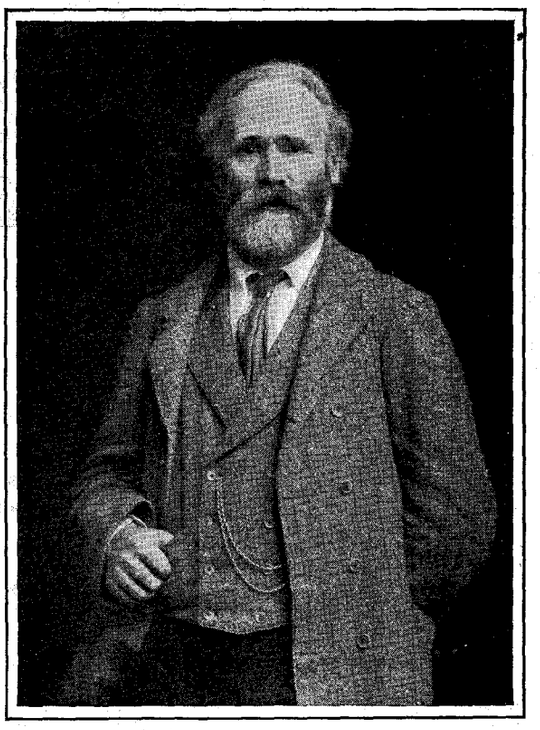
been made. The two conferences which have been held at The Hague, on the initiative of the Czar, are at least an evidence that a desire for peace is general throughout the world. They show also that people are anxious, if war breaks out, to make it shorter and less cruel. . . . If the second Conference has not guaranteed the peace of the world, the good-will which exists between the delegates of all nations has been plainly proved. They separate with the consciousness of having done good service to the human race."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## AN M.P. WAVING THE RED FLAG IN INDIA

THAT the spirit of sedition, even of revolution, is rife in the British Indian possessions is evident from the utterances of the Asiatic and European press. India is as much roused by the



MR. KEIR HARDIE,
The Laborite M.P. who is accused of preaching sedition among British subjects in India and is reported to have told them they were worse off than Russians or Armenians.

spirit of nationalism as Poland. But the odd thing is that a Member of England's Imperial Parliament should have jumped into the fray, and taken up the cudgels against England. This is what Mr. Keir Hardie, a member of the Labor party and an avowed Socialist, has done during his travels in Hindustan, and it is for this cause that the London press accuse him of actually fostering Indian sedition. The London *Times* speaks on this subject with lofty severity, and indignantly condemns at once the ignorance, the rashness, and the disloyalty of Mr. Hardie. The London *Daily Mail* was moved by the sensational reports of Hardie's utterances in India to cable him the following inquiry:

"May we ask, as we are obliged to rely on cabled reports, whether you really stated condition of Eastern Bengal was worse than that of Russia and atrocities committed by officials would, if known, evoke more horror in England than Turkish outrages in Armenia? Also that India should have self-government like Canada?"

To this Mr. Hardie replied:

"The statements are fabrications.

"I said that the prohibition of meetings, etc., reminded me of Russia; and the violation of Hindu women by Mohammedan rowdies [reminded me] of Armenia; and that colonial government was ultimate goal."

*The Mail* remarks in comment that his dispatch proves "only too clearly that he is not capable of weighing his words or of understanding their real import," and it adds:

"India in the present state of affairs is no place for such a person. He has given the Indian Government good reason for watching very carefully his conduct in India, while the indignation which the incident has aroused in this country proves that the British Government will have public opinion behind them in any action which they may take for curtailing his mischievous activity."

The London *Times* calls him "an ignorant demagog," and adds that his "criminal ignorance," is only equaled by his "criminal recklessness." To quote:

"The Labor leader, if we may trust the telegrams, has not been content to take a passive part in an agitation of the merits of which he can know nothing. He has come forward in Eastern Bengal, where some three-fifths of the population are Mohammedans, as the eager partizan of the Hindus. His knowledge of the movement which he is patronizing, and of the state of the Indian races and of Indian affairs, may be measured by the language which he is said to have used on Monday at Barisal. He promised, we are told, to do his best 'to assist in making India a self-governing colony like Canada,' and he went on to declare that 'what was good for the Canadians must be good for the Indians.' We could desire no more illuminating example of the childish generalizations which are characteristic of arrogance coupled with half-education. The fallacy of this sample of labor logic in the affairs of empire is transparent and contemptible."

It is natural enough that *Justice*, a London Socialist paper, should make this protest:

"The working classes of the United Kingdom are not in the

THE MISCHIEF MONGER.
BRITANNIA (to KEIR HARDIE)—"Here, you'd better come home. We know all about you here, and you'll do less harm!"
—*Punch* (London).

least benefited, as we have continually declared, by the shameful tyranny which Hardie so properly denounces on the spot. Humanity is outraged by the despotic methods that find favor with Liberals. Indians themselves are hopelessly ruined and crusht by our rule. Nobody gains by it but the dominant class here and the money-lender class there. The Tory press is publishing a list of Mr. Morley's Indian victims to high-souled patriotism, and challenging him to treat Keir Hardie in like fashion. . . . Meanwhile, however, the Indians themselves, encouraged by Hardie's plain speaking, are carrying on their patriotic and justifiable agitation with more zeal than ever below the surface. It is for us to give them all the help we can."

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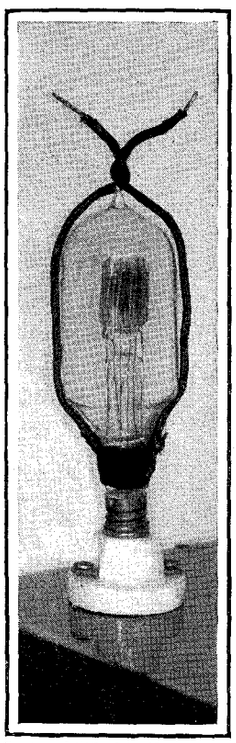
# SCIENCE AND INVENTION

## WIRELESS TELEPHONY FOR THE NAVY

APPARATUS for wireless telephony on the De Forest system, which is to be used experimentally on certain ships in the United States Navy, and may be employed by the battle-ship fleet on its forthcoming Pacific voyage, is described in *The Scientific American* (New York, September 28) by Herbert T. Wade. Mr. Wade tells us that the system is expected to work over distances of about five miles and that it has already been employed in practise to report a yacht race on Lake Erie, when conversation was carried on over four miles of space. The apparatus is to be installed in the wheel-house or on the bridge of the battle-ships, working in connection with the ship's ordinary wireless telegraph equipment, altho quite independently. Says Mr. Wade:



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

THE AUDION.

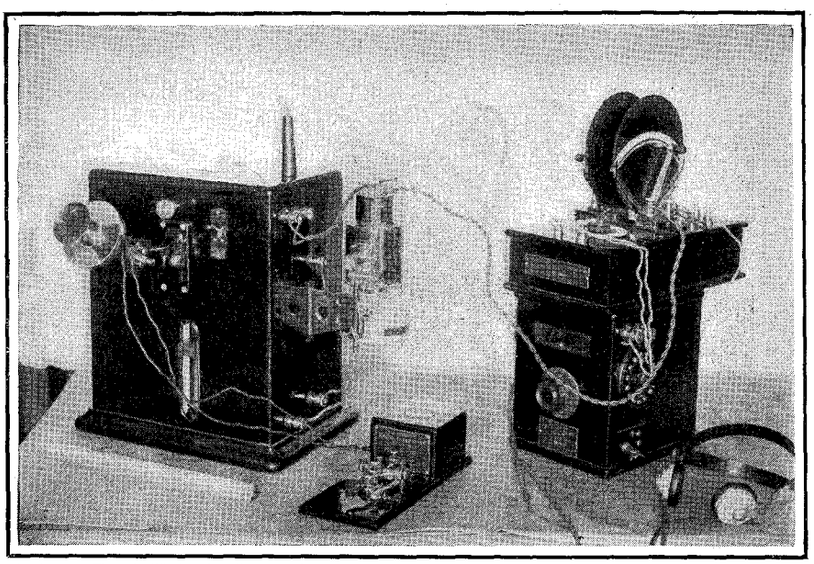
This instrument can be used in both wireless telegraphy and in wireless telephony as a receiving apparatus.

"In order to transmit either telegraphic signals or vibrations corresponding to those of the voice, it is necessary to interrupt or vary these waves at intervals depending on the signals or character of the sound. The production and transmission of the waves is essentially the same in wireless telephony as in wireless telegraphy, but their interruption is an entirely different matter. The vibrations corresponding to the human voice have an average rate of about 500 per second for a man's voice, extending up to 20,000 per second for the overtones, while in wireless telegraphy, manually operated, it is possible to work at a rate of about five interruptions per second, the telegraph signals of course corresponding to the familiar Morse alphabet. In wireless telegraphy the receiving of the waves is accomplished by any one of a number of devices, such as the coherer, the magnetic detector, electrolytic responder, etc., but in wireless telephony there is need of a specially sensitive device, and this is realized in the audion, which, devised by Dr. De Forest and adapted for both space telegraphy and telephony, has been found a specially valuable element in the latter. This instrument, shown in the illustration, appears at first glance to be simply a small incandescent lamp, but there will be noticed a plate and a grid of platinum sealed into the bulb and connected with the exterior by platinum wires. The filament is of tantalum or other metal and is made to glow by a current from a small storage battery."

This device, which would appear to be the distinctive feature of the De Forest system, operates, we are told, by ionizing or disintegrating the surrounding gas, in which state it is found to vary in resistance very sensitively to correspond with the impulses received from the receiving "antenna" or aerial wire. The transmitting system resembles closely that used in wireless telegraphy; high-frequency electric oscillations (about forty per second) are produced, in this case through the agency of an arc lamp, and the circuit is connected with an aerial wire and also with an ordinary carbon telephone transmitter. By speaking into this, the oscillatory current is modified, and corresponding electric waves radiate from the aerial wire into space, affecting the receiving apparatus as described above. Says Mr. Wade:

"The tuning of the transmitting circuit is accomplished with the small handle moving in the slot at the side of the box, while a listening key is provided to enable the operator to connect at will the aerial wire to either transmitting or receiving instrument. There is also a telegraph key and a device resembling the ordinary buzzer, which is termed a 'chopper' by Dr. De Forest, shown in the foreground of the illustration, which, by simply cutting out the microphone with a switch in front of its case, enables the apparatus to be used for wireless telegraphy, sending the ordinary Morse signals. In telephoning, the method is to send a few such signals to attract attention, and then to switch onto the microphone or talking circuit. . . . . .

"The speaker has merely to put the telephone to his ear, using the listening key, and to talk into the transmitter. The simplicity of the apparatus commends it for naval use, as it enables communication to be maintained not only between the vessels of a fleet, but with torpedo-boats or dispatch-boats on detached service in maneuvers or in action. Furthermore, there is a field for use in communicating with colliers and supply-boats, not to mention lightships, lighthouses, and shore stations generally. With the improvement and increase in the range of action which is bound to follow now that a practical success has been assured, the usefulness of wireless telephony at sea will be widely extended. As a fog signal and means of communication in thick weather, it promises to increase the safety of ocean travel. Wireless telephony has also important applications on land which are attracting the attention of the inventor, but the apparatus above described is of special interest as being the first to be installed on United States naval vessels."



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

RADIO-TELEPHONE APPARATUS FOR THE UNITED STATES FLEET.

Transmitting and receiving instruments for one station.

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DEEP WELLS THAT FEEL THE SEA—Under this title information is given in Press Bulletin 291 of the United States Geological Survey (Washington) regarding the many hundreds of artesian wells in large areas of the coastal region of Virginia. Says the writer:

"The variation in flow exhibited by these wells with the rise and fall of the tide is of peculiar interest, the flow being notably greater

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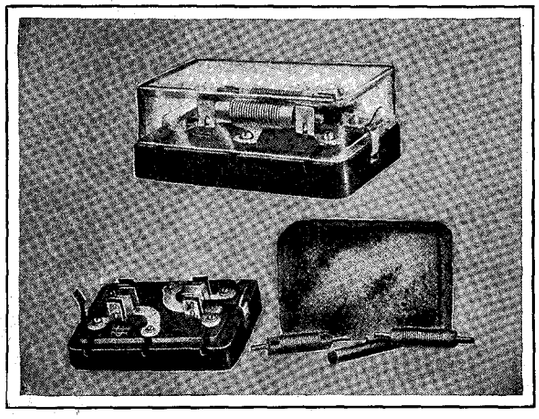
at the flood than at the ebb tide. It is the general opinion among well-drillers that practically all flowing wells near tidal rivers or inlets from open bays do feel the distant sea, but some of them so slightly that the variation in flow is not noticeable.

"The geologist in charge of the ground-water investigations in Virginia states that changes in water level in wells, due to fluctuations in the height of the surface of some neighboring body of water, have been observed all over the world. It is customary to explain these changes by supposing a direct connection between the river, lake, or bay; but in many places, as in Eastern Virginia, such connection is clearly impossible, owing to the depth of the wells and the nature of the intervening beds, some of them dense, tough marls and clays. These beds, however, tho they do not transmit water, nevertheless contain it, and as water is practically incompressible, any variation of level on the river or bay is transmitted to the well through the water-filled gravels, sands, clays, and marls. When a porous bed is tapped by a well the water rises to the point of equilibrium and fluctuates as the hand of the ocean varies its pressure on the beds that confine the artesian flow."

## A NEW LIGHTNING-ARRESTER

A NEW device for preventing the entrance of lightning to a house over the telephone wire is described in *Telephony* (Chicago, September). It depends not on a new principle, but on an old and often-used principle applied in a new way. Says the writer of the descriptive article:

"The need of a reliable arrester that can be mounted on a telephone or placed on the line that comes into the building has never



*Courtesy of "Telephony," Chicago.*

THE HOLTZER-CABOT IMPROVED LIGHTNING-ARRESTER.

been adequately supplied, it is said; consequently this arrester was developed, having in view these requirements. This arrester, as a view of the cut will show, is very compact, being only three and three-eighths inches long, two and one-quarter inches wide, and one and three-eighths inches high. It is covered with a removable glass top which protects every live wire. The construction is such that it can be mounted on the top of a telephone, or used as a main-line arrester outside of the building in a protected place.

"The theory upon which it depends for its arresting qualities is based on the well-known fact that lightning will jump across an air space to an adjacent ground rather than traverse even one complete circle of wire, consequently it will be noted, by viewing the cut, that the two cylinders of lava are wound with about twenty turns of wire, and the peripheries of the coils are placed parallel and adjacent to a cylinder of carbon that is grounded. It is found in practise that any high potential current, on account of the choking effect of the coils, continually creeps and sputteringly discharges itself to ground. This action takes place along the peripheries of the first four or five turns of wire on the incoming current end of the arrester.

"From a mechanical standpoint, also, this arrester is very intelligently worked out. It will be seen by referring to the illustration that the coils and the carbon rod not only are capable of being rotated, and thus exposing new surfaces, but that they can be instantly removed and new ones inserted if that should become necessary. The arrester is made up entirely of non-inflammable material, namely, the base of porcelain, spools of lava, and cover of glass. In this connection, it should be noted that when these arresters are placed on the top of the telephone, which is generally the housewife's cupboard for scissors, spectacles, etc., the glass cover absolutely protects every live wire from a ground or a short."

## LIMITS OF DEEP-SEA DIVING

MANY persons suppose that modern diving apparatus will enable a diver to reach any desired depth. This is not the case. Even with the best appliances man can get at only the outer layer of the ocean—the mere "skin," as it were. Says an editorial writer in *Shipping Illustrated* (New York, October 5):

"So far the depth to which a diver can descend would appear to be limited by his power for withstanding the adverse influences acting upon him while carrying on his duties under water. Apparently a descent of thirty fathoms of water marks the limit of safety for even the few divers who possess the necessary physical fitness in combination with a disregard for danger beyond the average. Records in deep-sea diving have to be accepted with the proverbial grain of salt. It is said that a diver reached thirty-three fathoms and a half while engaged in salvage operations on the west coast of South America; and, yet again, another diver working on the same wreck is reported to have brought up three bars of copper from a depth of forty fathoms at the expense of his life. A diver away up in Puget Sound is also credited with the rescue of some materials from the wreck of a tug at thirty-three fathoms. Captain Eads, while superintending his great work at the South Pass and on the Mississippi, found that very few men, whatever their build, are capable of combating the severe strain which is brought to bear upon their physical energies for a few minutes at a depth of twenty or thirty fathoms. Many of his divers dared not venture below ten fathoms. Of 352 divers employed at greater depths 30 were seriously injured, and the result was fatal in 10 instances. In 1885 the steamer *Alfonso XII.* was lost off Point Gando, Grand Canary, with ten boxes of specie on board. The Marine Insurance Company sent out three divers, Alexander Lambert, David Tester, and F. J. Davies, who succeeded in getting up nine out of the ten boxes with their contents intact. Lambert was most successful, and suffered from paralysis of his internal organs in consequence, but appears to have recovered under skilled treatment on shore. In a subsequent expedition, sent out to recover the missing tenth box, Tester lost his life, presumably by remaining under water too long without returning to the surface. During the first expedition Lambert received £4,000 and Tester about £1,400; as they were paid regular wages, 5 per centum on the value recovered, and a bonus of £50 a box. The depth was 160 feet, and the boxes of gold had to be won, at that depth, from a small lazarette in the ship's run to which access was obtained through three decks by the aid of tonite having an explosive upward force. A German company also had a try for the other box of £10,000, working on the basis of 50 per centum, no cure, no pay, but the divers found the depth too much for them and the salvage was abandoned."

Another case cited is that of the steamer *Catterthun*, on her way from Australia to China, which struck a reef in 1896 and foundered in nearly thirty fathoms of water with $50,000 in gold coin. Says the writer:

"After a protracted search the wreck was located in twenty-seven fathoms, at a spot where the surface current varied in velocity from 1½ knots to 3 knots, and an even stronger set prevailed at the bottom. Two divers named May and Briggs essayed the critical task of wresting this sum from the domains of Neptune, and succeeded in sending up four-fifths of the amount after arduous labor, interrupted by spells of bad weather, which covered an interval of three months. The remaining £2,000 had to be left below owing to the ship showing certain signs of breaking up at any moment. Having regard to the risk run, and the time occupied in the salvage, the sum of £1,500 awarded to the two divers was not excessive. One of the leading cases with respect to deep-sea salvage is that of the steamer *Skyro*, which went to Davy Jones's locker off Cape Finisterre in April, 1891. On board of her were silver bars worth

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at least some $45,000, and men's minds were exercised in devising plans to overcome the many and various difficulties of the situation. Several attempts were made during the ensuing five years, but nothing of more importance than the brass grating of the cabin skylight was recovered. Then came the hour, and the men. Messrs. Siebe, Gorman & Co. constructed a special diving-dress, Messrs. Moffatt got together the necessary plant and accessories, and diver Angel Erostarbe undertook the descents. Having recovered bars worth $29,500 in two months, and the winter being at hand, operations were postponed. Next summer he recovered the whole of the remaining bars. On one specially lucky day he sent up twenty-two bars of silver worth $11,000."

What is the danger that menaces the deep-sea diver? For the last eight years, we are told, Messrs. Hill and Greenwood, in the physiological laboratory of the London Hospital, have been studying the cause which prevents divers from working safely below about thirty fathoms. We read:

"These dauntless two have remained under water at pressures equivalent to thirty-five fathoms depth, studied the physiological conditions produced in themselves, and arrived at the conclusion that the diver is endangered by the permeation of the blood and body fluids with nitrogen. The distressing symptoms experienced in deep-sea divers' work is not due to the tremendous pressure, as hitherto understood, but rather to poisoning by carbonic acid, which creates a feeling of breathlessness and oppression. Coming to the surface too quickly, the experimenters conclude that the diver feels the evil effects of the absorbed nitrogen acting on his system. With very special air-pumps divers went down to thirty-five fathoms in a Scotch loch, and were none the worse on returning to the surface exceedingly slowly. Messrs. Hill and Greenwood consider that thirty-five to forty fathoms is the probable limit of deep-sea diving, even under scientific methods, as the supply of oxygen then required is so much in excess as to produce pneumonia, inflammation of the lungs, and convulsions. The personal experiments of Messrs. Hill and Greenwood, carried on for the benefit of mankind at great risk to their own lives, are worthy of the very highest commendation."

## DO GASOLINE-MOTORS RUN BETTER AT NIGHT?

THE testimony of a great number of motorists, together with the results of some tests undertaken especially for the purpose in England, seem to indicate that, at any rate in some conditions, gasoline-motors run better by night than by day. The matter has formed the subject of an interesting discussion by correspondents of *The Autocar* (London, September 7-14). George Sherrin, an instructor in the National Motor Academy, gives his opinion in the affirmative as follows:

"I have had exceptional opportunity of investigating the phenomenon of petrol-engines increasing their power at sunset. As to this being the case I have not the slightest doubt. Every pupil with whom I have come in contact, if he has driven at all, has noticed it, and has felt assured that such is the case. The explanation is not at all obvious, any more than is the far more curious phenomenon of petrol-engines producing a knocking noise when preignition occurs. However, I think the following suggestion, which was made to me lately, may be of some interest. It is an admitted fact that a little water in the cylinder of an engine improves its running by reason of the cushioning of the steam raised in it by the explosion. Now, the condition of the atmosphere at sundown is just such as to produce this amount of water. It is argued that the condensation at sunset brought about by the reduced temperature dries the atmosphere. This, I think, is correct, with a distinction. There is less moisture in the atmosphere in compound, but on account of the moisture falling from the strata of air above there is a much greater quantity in mixture.

"This, of course, would prove that a car should run well on a foggy day. Possibly it does, but owing to the difficulty of driving in a fog, and starting and returning in the same atmospheric conditions, the effect is not apparent.

"A motorist of some note once suggested bottling the evening air for use the next day—an experiment which might give interesting results."

In another communication, R. T. Deane agrees that the nocturnal moisture furnishes an explanation, tho the *modus operandi* is, according to him, quite different. He writes:

"The meaning of the word dew-point is that the atmosphere becomes saturated with aqueous vapor at that temperature, and if the temperature falls slightly there is a deposit of dew, which means that the aqueous vapor in the air has changed to a very finely divided fluid state; the difference between vapor, or a gaseous state, and finely divided fluid, is enormous. Therefore, just after the dew-point a certain amount of water in finely divided particles is drawn into the cylinder, and on the explosion of the mixture it is converted into steam, thus adding to the power of the stroke.

"I think increase of power at sunset will be found more noticeable in engines with a long stroke, owing to the fact that steam continues to help throughout the whole stroke. The whole reason for this improved running lies in the fact that at dew-point it is virtually water, and not aqueous vapor, that is drawn into the cylinder."

THE WHIMSICAL SUGGESTION OF A DOBBS FERRY HUMORIST.

On the contrary, J. Wilson Hall, who writes from India, is certain that, tho he also attributes the result to moisture, this must always be in the form of vapor and never in that of finely divided drops. He says:

"In the hot season, with the thermometer ranging anywhere between 100° F. and 115° F. during the twenty-four hours, coming in from a long run in the evening over the parched roads I always noticed a great difference in the working of engine when striking the well-watered parts of the cantonment.

"After several experiments I succeeded in simulating this, and on many occasions have used up to one-third water along with kerosene, which is my fuel.

"Last year for a short time in France and England I found that much less moisture was required, excepting during July; in and around Paris the weather was so hot that it nearly approached our mean here.

"The thing is that no water must enter the cylinders in a mechanically divided state only, or deposits ensue and broken porcelains. The air must be humidified pure and simple."

It will be noted that most of these explanations are those of practical motorists, and not of students acquainted with thermodynamics. The complete theoretical treatment evidently remains to be made. Meanwhile S. F. Edge contributes to the discussion a description of an actual test at the Brooklands track which, he

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says, shows that the alleged superiority at night holds only for an imperfect motor such as one with a badly designed water-jacket, insufficient radiation, or a carbureter feeding too rich a mixture to the engine. If the engine is correctly designed, with proper cooling surfaces, and with the correct mixture to the engine, the test, he says, proves that it runs as well in the daytime as it does at night.

## IS LABOR GROWING LESS EFFICIENT?

THAT there is an increasing lack of efficiency in labor, marked by a lessened output and by lowered quality, is asserted by the writer of a leading editorial in *The Iron Age* (New York, October 3). This paper believes that the great increase in the volume of business is at the bottom of the trouble, since every workman has felt that there was sure to be a job for him, no matter how slipshod his work. The prospect of a business decline, which the writer considers imminent, will, he thinks, furnish the remedy. We read:

"The gravest evil from which this country is now suffering, graver by far than the exaggerated dangers from monopolies or from freight rebates, is the decline in the efficiency of labor. It finds expression in slouchy work on the part of those who know how to do better, and poor work on the part of those who have never been taught or are incapable of learning. To the more serious defect of lowered quality is added the troublesome feature of lessened quantity. It is a curious fact that the one question above all which is uppermost in the minds of manufacturers and other employers of labor, and which is privately discust by them with helpless iteration, is so rarely touched upon in public utterances.

"The hope of developing some remedy is the only consolation to the employers of labor when they face the prospect of a decline in the volume of business.

"There has been an extraordinary demand for labor of all kinds. So far as that has raised wages and directly increased the cost of production employers have had no grievance, altho it is a troublesome and difficult matter to carry them back to the normal level. Manufacturers know that prices for their products usually decline more rapidly than the labor cost, and must be willing to face that contingency. The laws of supply and demand never operate so promptly in the one case as they do in the other.

"As for the quantity of output of labor, that, too, responds fairly well, when the demand for labor declines. The process of weeding out the lazy and the inefficient begins promptly, and it may be accepted as a general fact that few managers have not thoroughly examined their rolls with a view toward making their selections. The percentage, usually, will be small, but the moral effect is quite out of proportion to the numbers. During the past two years the knowledge that a job was waiting for any man who was willing to take it has had a demoralizing effect upon all labor throughout the country.

"The fact will be firmly realized soon that steadiness, reasonable industry, and acquiescence in necessary measures of discipline are primary conditions for employment, and that simple application for work is not the only qualification.

"There is every reason to hope, too, that a lessened demand for labor will be reflected in better quality of work, altho in that respect deeper causes have been operative than temporary high pressure of production. The effect of leveling down which has been the curse of the labor-unions can not be so quickly eradicated. It is true that the concentration of industry into larger units tends to deprive an individual workman of the hope of starting on his own account, and the necessity for preliminary scientific and technical training is closing him out of the ranks, once open to him, of managers and superintendents. It is further true that in the days of an extraordinary demand the manufacturer has often permitted or even encouraged some sacrifice of quality for the sake of quantity. But granting that all these factors have been at work, there remains a residuum of wretched work which must be directly charged to the spirit in which labor is facing its tasks. It almost seems as tho the hard school of adversity can alone bring back a realization of the fact that the world owes a living only to those who deserve it."

## SCIENCE AND THE "THIRD DEGREE"

WHAT is known as the "third degree" is invested in the popular mind with the horrors of an unknown system of intimidation and perhaps of torture. In theory at least, it is no such thing. The trouble with torture, physical or mental, is that it may force the innocent to confess falsely as readily as it will compel the guilty to confess truly; what we want is a selective method that will act on the guilty while it leaves the innocent unaffected. This the "third degree" professes to be, and it would seem to be such if properly applied, tho in the hands of ignorant or vicious officials it may be something further and not so unobjectionable. When a guilty person is shown some trifling object, we will say, connected in his mind with the scene of his crime, it may act powerfully on his imagination, whereas if he were innocent it would suggest absolutely nothing. This is the real, and harmless, third degree; if the object shown is such that it would affect the innocent equally with the guilty, the device fails. Such a case is reported by Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, of Harvard, where an innocent man was shown the disfigured body of a murdered girl, and his horror was wrongly taken as an indication of guilt. Professor Munsterberg proposes a form of the "third degree" in which words are used instead of objects to call up accusatory ideas in the minds of the guilty. His method of discovering whether or not such disturbing ideas have been aroused is most ingenious, and it is difficult to see why it has not all the advantages of the ordinary "third-degree" methods, while being open to none of their abuses. His article, which appears in *McClure's Magazine* (New York, October), has attracted wide notice and no little criticism. Most of the latter seems wide of the mark, the only just point made against the proposed method being that it requires the formal cooperation of the accused, which he may refuse to give, while in the old method the objects used were "sprung upon" him suddenly. Professor Munsterberg's method is simply to request the accused to speak quickly words called to his mind by those in a list read to him. In this list are a few connected in some way with the crime of which he is accused. If he is guilty he will betray himself in some way—usually either by the associated words that he gives, or by the time he takes to avoid giving such words. The time in each case is measured by an electrical device of Professor Munsterberg's invention. This "machine to detect liars," as some of the papers have dubbed it, is thus described by its sponsor:

"Suppose that both my subject and I have little electrical instruments between the lips, which, by the least movement of speaking, make or break an electric current passing through an electric clockwork whose index moves around a dial ten times in every second. One revolution of the index thus means the tenth part of a second, and, as the whole dial is divided into one hundred parts, every division indicates the thousandth part of a second. My index stands quietly till I move my lips to make, for instance, the word 'dog.' In that moment the electric current causes the pointer to revolve. My subject, as soon as he hears the word, is to speak out as quickly as possible the first association which comes to his mind. He perhaps shouts 'cat,' and the movement of his lips breaks the current, stops the pointer, and thus allows me to read from the clockwork in thousandth parts of a second the time which passed between my speaking the word and his naming the association. Of course, this time includes not only the time for the process of association, but also the time for the hearing of the word, for the understanding, for the impulse of speaking, and so on. But all these smaller periods I can easily determine. I may find out how long it takes if my subject does not associate anything, but simply repeats the word I give him. If the mere repetition of the word 'dog' takes him 0.325 second, while the bringing up of the word 'cat' took 0.975, I conclude that the difference of 0.650 was necessary for the process of associating 'cat' and 'dog.'"

How the system works may be best seen by an actual case reported by Professor Munsterberg. We read:

"An educated young man of eighteen lived in the house of an

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uncle. The old gentleman went to consult a nerve specialist in regard to some slight nervous trouble of the younger friend. On that occasion he confided his recent suspicion that the young man might be a thief. Money had repeatedly been taken from a drawer and from a trunk; until lately he had had suspicions only of the servants; he had notified the police, and detectives had watched them. He was most anxious to find out whether his new suspicion was true, as he wanted, in that case, to keep the matter out of court, in the interest of the family. The physician, familiar with the new psychological methods, arranged that the young man come for an examination of his nerves. He then proposed to him a list of a hundred associations as part of the medical inspection. The physician said 'head,' the patient associated 'nose'; then 'green'—'blue,' 'water'—'air,' 'long'—'short,' 'five'—'six,' 'wool'—'cloth,' and so on, the average time of these commonplace connections being 1.6 seconds. But there were thirty-seven dangerous words scattered among the hundred—words that had to do with the things in the room from which the money was abstracted, or with the theft and its punishment, or with some possible motives. There appeared, for instance, the word 'thief.' The association 'burglar' seemed quite natural, but it took the boy suddenly 4.6 seconds to reach it. In the same way 'police'—'theft' took 3.6 seconds, 'jail'—'penitentiary' 4.2 seconds. In other cases the dangerous word itself came with normal automatic quickness, but the emotional disturbance became evident in the retardation of the next word. For instance, 'key'—'false key' took only 1.6 seconds, but the following trivial association 'stupid'—'clever' grew to 3.0 seconds. 'Crime'—'theft' came again promptly in 1.8, but the inner shock was so strong that the commonplace word 'cook' was entirely inhibited and did not produce an association at all in 20 seconds. In the same way 'bread'—'water' rushed forward in 1.6 seconds, but this characteristic choice, the supposed diet of the jail, stopt the associative mechanism again for the following trivial word. It would lead too far to go further into the analysis of the case, but it may be added that a repetition of the same series showed the characteristic variations in the region of the suspicious words. While 'crime' had brought 'theft' the first time, it was the second time replaced by 'murder'; 'discover' brought the first time 'wrong,' the second time 'grasp.' In the harmless words there was hardly any change at all. But, finally, a subtle analysis of the selection of words and of the retardations pointed to sufficient details to make a clear diagnosis. The physician told the young man that he had stolen; the boy protested vehemently. Then the physician gave him the subtle points unveiled by the associations—how he had bought a watch with the money and had given presents to his sister; and the boy confest everything, and was saved from jail by the early discovery. The brutalities of the third degree would hardly have yielded such a complete result, nor the technicalities of legal evidence, either."

PROF. HUGO MUNSTERBERG,

Who describes a scientific method of detecting criminals without using the brutal machinery of the old "third degree."

In the above case the reaction-time was lengthened, in the case of the "dangerous" words, chiefly by the subject's emotion. In the case of a hardened criminal who was warned in advance that the process would determine his guilt or innocence, the time would still be affected, but in this instance chiefly by conscious effort to avoid "giving himself away." The latter part of Professor Munsterberg's article is taken up with a most interesting description of his trial of the method on Harry Orchard, to ascertain whether his alleged confession on the witness-stand was or was not a conscious imposture. Names are not given, yet no attempt is made to conceal the subject's identity. Professor Munsterberg's conclusion is that Orchard believes that events took place precisely as he testified. The experiment is perhaps unfortunate, as its outcome explains a good deal of the criticism that has been directed toward the author and his method, and that has little really to do with either its validity or its practicality. He says in conclusion:

"The time will come when the methods of experimental psychology can not longer be excluded from the court of law. It is well known that the use of stenographers in trials once met with vehement opposition, while now the shorthand record of the court procedure seems a matter of course. The help of the psychologist will become not less indispensable. The vulgar ordeals of the 'third degree' in every form belong to the Middle Ages, and much of the wrangling of attorneys about technicalities in admitting the 'evidence' appears to not a few somewhat out of date, too; the methods of experimental pysychology are working in the spirit of the twentieth century. The 'third degree' may brutalize the mind and force either correct or falsified secrets to light; the time-measurement of associations is swifter and cleaner, more scientific, more humane, and more reliable in bringing out the truth which justice demands. Of course, we are only at the beginning of its development; the new method is still in many ways imperfect, and if clumsily applied it may be misleading; moreover, there exists no hard-and-fast rule which fits every case mechanically. But all this indicates only that, just as the bodily facts have to be examined by the chemist or the physiologist, the mental facts must be examined also, not by the layman, but by the scientific psychologist with the training of a psychological laboratory."

## CAUSE OF "WEAK ANKLES"

THAT people who complain of "weak ankles" are in reality slovenly walkers, who do not know how to use the muscles that control the ankle, is asserted by a writer in *Health* (New York, September). Such persons continually "turn" their ankles, even when walking on smooth ground, and in this way sometimes get sprains that lay them up for weeks. Says the writer:

"The strongest ankle is not strong enough to support the body unless the muscles that control the ankle are employed. The trouble is that most people walk in a slovenly manner, depending principally on the equilibrium of their bodies to keep them from falling, rather than the employment of the muscles of the body. They totter like drunken men, instead of walking with a springy, active step.

"Those who have had trouble with their ankles should bear in mind that the muscles that support the ankle are probably strong enough, but that they are not properly engaged when walking. In order to overcome this fault, one should, when walking, keep his mind on the muscles of the foot and try to cause them to act as much as possible. The practise of flat-foot walking should be avoided; instead, the foot should be given as much motion as possible when making a stride. If this be done, in due time an active, springy walk will become an unconscious habit, and the muscles will always be on the alert to keep the ankle from turning.

"The practise of wearing high shoes does much to weaken the muscles of the ankles. As the ankles are bandaged, the muscles of the ankles are relieved of the task of supporting the ankle, the result being that finally the muscles become weak, and, what is still worse, fail to act at all. The natural consequence is that a person loses all control of the muscles of the ankles, just as most of us have lost control of the muscles of the ears.

"In connection with this, let me state that it is dangerous to assist any muscle of the body. The more a muscle is assisted, the weaker it gets and the less it responds to the motor nerves. If any part of the body is deformed or has become weakened as the result of certain muscles failing to perform their duty, the muscles should be strengthened, not helped. If the abdomen protrudes as the result of the abdominal muscles having become weak, do not support the abdomen with a bandage, thus making the abdominal muscles still weaker. Strengthen the abdominal muscles, thus making a natural bandage. The same is true in reference to other braces and bandages. Never help a muscle, for you only weaken it. Exercise the muscle; it will then help itself."

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# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

## ENGLISH ALARM AT ANTICHRISTIAN SOCIALISM

THE growth of Socialism in Great Britain is causing alarm not only in political but also in religious circles. The great leaders of Socialism profess to be adherents of no religious creed, and bishops and preachers of all denominations have started a campaign against the propagation of such doctrines or negations as the following, published by Mr. Robert Blatchford in his journal, *The Clarion* (London):

"I do not believe that Christianity or Buddhism or Judaism or Mohammedanism is true. I do not believe that any one of these religions is necessary. I do not believe that any one of them affords a perfect rule of life.

"I deny the existence of a Heavenly Father. I deny the efficacy of prayer. I deny the providence of God. I deny the truth of the Old Testament and the New Testament. I deny the truth of the Gospels. I do not believe any miracle ever was performed. I do not believe that Christ was divine. I do not believe that Christ died for man. I do not believe that he ever rose from the dead. I am strongly inclined to believe that he never existed at all.

"I deny that Christ in any way or in any sense ever interceded for man or saved man or reconciled God to man or man to God. I deny that the love or the help or the intercession of Christ, or Buddha, or Mohammed, or the Virgin Mary is of any use to any man.

"I do not believe there is any heaven, and I scorn the idea of hell."

Here, however, we have an extreme case, for all Socialists are not infidels, according to *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette*, as is proved by the result of a recent election at Kirkdale, Lancashire, where a Unionist candidate was elected to Parliament against a Socialist. On this incident *The Gazette* speaks as follows in connection with Mr. Blatchford's profession of creed:

"That declaration, whatever protests may be made to the contrary, stands as an essential part of the extreme Socialist creed. Mr. Robert Blatchford, who made it, is one of the most able leaders of the party, and, being a very brilliant and particularly attractive writer, has made more converts to Socialism than any other Englishman. The Socialists of the Labor party allege that his declaration of atheism gave the Unionists the victory at Kirkdale, and the effect of his outspokenness—not his atheism—is the subject of a chorus of lament in *The Labor Leader* (London) from Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. J. Bruce Glasier. But, in his reply, in *The Clarion*, Mr. Blatchford is not only unrepentant, but he tells Mr. Ramsay Macdonald plainly that before Socialism can triumph religious faith must be destroyed."

In reply to the protests of those who thought the editor of *The Clarion* had been showing his hand too freely for the safety of his friends, Mr. Blatchford reiterated his profession of unbelief and declared in the columns of his journal "my friends, allied against you are the Christian, the sweater, the money-lender, the land-grabber," etc. On this utterance *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* comments as follows:

"It is interesting to notice that of all the enemies of Socialism Mr. Blatchford puts the Christian first. Clergymen who speak on his platforms, or in other ways support his cause, should notice the fact. And if they still hesitate to believe that Socialism means the extinction of Christianity, let them turn their eyes to France, and watch Socialist tactics there. Let them also remember the lessons of the French Revolution and of the Commune, when Socialism was put in practise; how long did religion hold back the flood of materialism which dominant Socialism unloosed in France, and how long did moderate Socialists stand against the hordes of the extremists? What happened then will happen in England if the teachings of Robert Blatchford are accepted. He may be sincere and he may be strong, but neither he nor a hundred like him will be able to hold a mob whose worst passions have been aroused and whose lust for plunder has been excited. Successful Socialism must end in anarchy and worse."

The London *Standard* has entered upon a campaign of its own against Socialism and gives occasional detailed notes of the rapid spread of the doctrine throughout England. Of the antichristian and irreligious influence of Socialism this journal observes:

"In our exposure of Socialist theories and methods we have hitherto quoted chiefly from Mr. Hyndman and Mr. Blatchford, who, it may be alleged, belong to the extreme school, and do not represent what is best and strongest in English Socialism. As a matter of fact, Messrs. Hyndman and Blatchford are as well qualified as anybody to speak for the majority of English Socialists, and their way of expressing the views may be described as moderate compared with that usually adopted by the great majority of Socialist speakers and lecturers."

## A NEW TYPE OF BISHOP

THE Bishop of London, lately visiting this country, is described as a man of very different type from his predecessors. "The contrast between him and the traditional English prelate of the seventeenth century," says Dean Hodges, of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass., "is both amazing and encouraging. He is not the autocratic and pompous gentleman who had to have a 'palace' to live in, and could not take the air except in a carriage behind six horses." The Bishop "dresses like his brethren, and does not even wear that bit of purple at the throat by which some American bishops distinguish themselves from the clergy." He is said to be as fond of walking as the President of the United States, and, again, "resembles the President not only in his happy gift for making speeches which illuminate the occasion—he said that ever since he had been in this country he had been asked to say 'a few words' at least once an hour—but also in his extraordinary capacity for work." His "indefatigable use of the odds and ends of time" called forth some verses from *Punch* when, ten years ago, he was Suffragan Bishop of Stepney. Dean Hodges, who writes in *The Outlook* (New York), quotes the lines from *Punch*:

"From morn till evening, from evening till night,
I preach and organize, lecture and write,
And all over London my gaitered legs fly—
Was ever a bishop so busy as I?

"When writing my sermons, the best of my work'll
Be done in the trains on the Underground circle;
I can write one complete, with a fine peroration,
Between Charing Cross and Mansion House Station.

"For luncheon I swallow a sandwich of ham,
As I rush up the steps of a Whitechapel tram;
Or with excellent appetite I will discuss
A half-penny bun on a Waterloo 'bus.

"No table is snowy with damask for me;
My cloth is the apron that covers my knee;
No manservants serve and no kitchenmaids dish up
The frugal repast of this Suffering Bishop."

The best of it all, the writer continues, "is that the man who is thus everlastingly busy, and who reveals himself so frankly in whatever he says and does, is so fine and true a man." Further:

"This is an explanation of his delightful informality. He has no concealments. He is not pretending in any way to be better or even wiser than he actually is. He says openly, 'My predecessor, Bishop Creighton, was a learned man who wrote great books; but all of my books put together may be bought for fourpence ha'penny.' He is neither ashamed of the contrast nor proud of it. It is the fact, and there it is, to be taken into account. A man who thus stands upright upon his own feet is a free man, and he is both fearless and effective. He applies his energy in the direction of his own native qualities.

"One of these is a love for men, which brings him into sympa-

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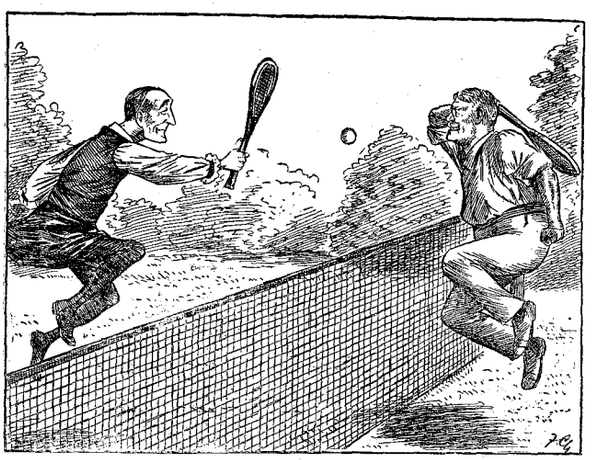
thy with both rich and poor. He was made a bishop because of his social work as the head of a university settlement, and he brought with him into the episcopate a great contribution of social enthusiasm. His is quite a different type from the men of a previous day who were made bishops because they had written commentaries on Greek plays. Another quality is an accompanying love of God. He is eminently a man of religion. One time, when he was at the head of Oxford House, I heard Mr. Stead compare that institution with Toynbee Hall. Mr. Stead preferred Oxford House because, he said, it is a religious place. Thus twice, first in a sermon, then in a speech, to the General Convention, the Bishop set forth the three essentials of a living church: comprehensive hospitality, loyalty to truth, and holiness of life. These are his ideals. He believes, indeed, that there is something even better than the search for truth, and that is the discovery of it; and he is convinced that a great deal of divine truth has already, by study and by revelation, been discovered; but he is the friend of all honest scholars, and delights to repeat the proclamation of Magna Charta, 'The Church of England shall be free.' It will be free so long as it is in the spirit of leaders like the Bishop of London."

Bishop Ingram, during his New York visits, preached at a noonday service in Trinity Church and later at an open-air service in Wall Street. At the former, according to press reports, "notable laymen and men prominent in the Street," among whom was J. Pierpont Morgan, "had to stand on the edge of the throng." The Bishop preached on "stewardship," and is described by the New York *Evening Post* as "a man who looks over his audience first and then picks his words accordingly." Some passages from his sermon are given as follows:

"Have you ever thought why there are any rich and poor at all? That is the question I have had to face in London. They have asked me how I reconciled the belief in the good God loving all his children, with the wretched million in East London who seem abandoned by both God and man. I had to face that question, and have had to face it ever since. There is but one answer—the rich minority have what they have merely in trust for all the others. Stewardship, not ownership, is God's command to every one of us.

"You are not your own. Nothing that you have is your own. We haven't learned the Christian religion if we have not learned the lesson of stewardship.

"My home has been the home of the bishops of London for thirteen hundred years. Suppose I should say that it was my own, and that the Bishop's income from $50,000 a year was my own.



KEEPING IT UP.
—F. C. Gould in *The Westminster Gazette* (London).

"Mr. Roosevelt and the Bishop of London," says the *Westminster Gazette*, "are reported to have played a lawn-tennis match at White House, Washington. The papers describe it as a 'lively contest.'"

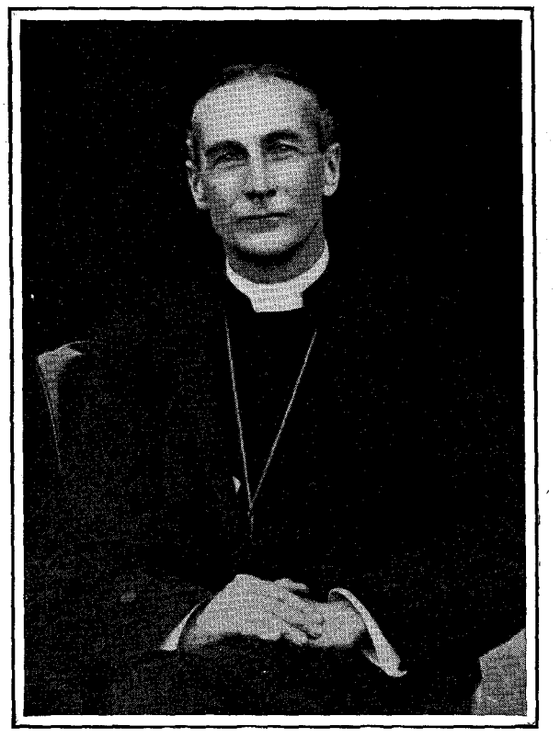
I would be called a madman. The man who thinks he owns what he has in his keeping is no less a madman. This applies alike to the boy and his pocket-money and to the millionaire and his millions. Disregard of this trust is the cause of all the social evils of London and New York. If every man considered himself as a steward there would be no object in dishonesty. Stewardship would do away with the tyranny of capital.

"This rise of bitter Socialism, the new terror of Europe, is due to the neglect of the elementary principles of the Christian social religion. . . . . .

"Let every man, be he rich or poor, ask himself, how he gains his money and how he distributes it, and let him test his stewardship by these questions and his answers to them."

## PROFESSOR JAMES ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

CHRISTIAN Science and other allied beliefs are classified by Prof. William James as the agencies for the "unlocking of energies by ideas." In this particular relation he views them only



THE RT. REV. A. F. WINNINGTON-INGRAM,
Bishop of London.

"No eminent man," says Dean Hodges, "has ever come over the sea who has combined with great official position so much personal simplicity and democratic manner."

as beneficial agencies, and the work which they perform as the summoning to the surface of powers normal to the human being but left for ages in some dusty chamber of his subconsciousness. Amid so much vituperation which we see daily hurled at Christian Science, this scientific view wearing the moral aspect of charity is interesting, especially from so eminent a psychologist as the ex-professor at Harvard. In his paper in *The American Magazine* (November) we read the following:

"We are just now witnessing a very copious unlocking of energies by ideas, in the persons of those converts to 'New Thought,' 'Christian Science,' 'Metaphysical Healing,' or other forms of spiritual philosophy, who are so numerous among us to-day. The ideas here are healthy-minded and optimistic; and it is quite obvious that a wave of religious activity, analogous in some respects to the spread of early Christianity, Buddhism, and Mohammedanism is passing over our American world. The common feature of these optimistic faiths is that they all tend to the suppression of what Mr. Horace Fletcher calls 'fearthought.' Fearthought he defines as the 'self-suggestion of inferiority'; so that one may say that these systems all operate by the suggestion of power. And the power, small or great, comes in various shapes to the individual—power, as he will tell you, not to 'mind' things that used to vex

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him, power to concentrate his mind, good cheer, good temper—in short, to put it mildly, a firmer, more elastic moral tone.

"The most genuinely saintly person I have ever known is a friend of mine now suffering from cancer of the breast—I hope that she may pardon my citing her here as an example of what ideas can do. Her ideas have kept her a practically well woman for months after she should have given up and gone to bed. They have annulled all pain and weakness and given her a cheerful active life, unusually beneficent to others to whom she has afforded help. Her doctors, acquiescing in results they could not understand, have had the good sense to let her go her own way.

"How far the mind-cure movement is destined to extend its influence, or what intellectual modifications it may yet undergo, no one can foretell. It is essentially a religious movement, and to academically nurtured minds its utterances are tasteless and often grotesque enough. It also incurs the natural enmity of medical politicians, and of the whole trades-union wing of that profession. But no unprejudiced observer can fail to recognize its importance as a social phenomenon to-day, and the higher medical minds are already trying to interpret it fairly, and make its power available for their own therapeutic ends."

## HOW SHOULD THE PORTRAIT OF JESUS BE DRAWN?

PAINTERS of religious subjects, especially in Germany, are engaged in an effort to determine how the portrait of Jesus ought to be drawn. Traditionally the semblance of Jesus is conceived as a man with a full and somewhat pointed beard and long flowing hair. This, besides representing what is ideally correct, is also supposed to possess historical accuracy; but the latter point is contested by Ludwig Fahrenkrog, the well-known religious painter, in a long discussion found in *Türmer* (Leipsic). His argument is as follows:

"The traditional type of Christ pictures, with full beard and flowing hair, can not possibly be a true portrait of the Savior. Christ certainly never wore a beard and his hair was closely cut. For this we have historical proofs. The oldest representations of the face of Christ, going back to the first Christian centuries and found chiefly in the catacombs of Rome, all picture him without a beard; but they differ to a certain extent with reference to the hair, the Hellenistic type of Jesus pictures representing him with somewhat longer hair than does the Alexandrian type. All the Christ pictures down to the beginning of the fourth century at least, and even later, are of this kind. The further fact that Christ must in his day have worn short hair can be proved from the Scriptures. Among the Jews none but the Nazarites wore long hair. Christ was indeed a Nazarene, but not a Nazarite; the facts of his life supporting this view. To be a Nazarite was contrary to his character and spirit; and as it is more than probable that he drank wine at times, he could not have been a Nazarite according to Num. vi. 3–10. If he was not a Nazarite, then like the rest of the Jews he wore his hair short. Further evidence is furnished by Paul in 1 Cor. xi. 14, where it is expressly declared that it is a dishonor for a man to wear his hair long, something that the apostle would not have said had his Master worn it thus."

Naturally the question arises how this change in the portraiture of the Lord found its way into the church. Some information on the subject is furnished by the church historian Eusebius, who lived in the period when hostility to pictures in the churches had gained general ascendency among the Christians, and was himself an iconoclast in this respect. This writer recalls that Eusebius, when requested by Constantia, the sister of the Emperor, for an authentic picture of Jesus, was able to furnish her nothing but two portraits, one claimed to be that of Christ and the other of Paul; but both were drawn after the manner of the philosophers of the times, with full beards and long hair, which pictures, however, were not regarded as portraits, but rather as symbolical representations of these two men, the general characteristics being probably derived from the ideals of the gods entertained by the classical nations. The fact that for historical and Biblical reasons Christ should be pictured without a beard and with short hair was not entirely lost even on later sacred painters. From both Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo we have pictures of Christ in the final judgment according to this older type.

Among other representatives of religious art who have taken position on this question is also the famous Frederich von Uhde, whose remarkable pictures of scenes in the life of Christ, in which he pictures the Lord amid perfectly modern surroundings, have aroused warm discussions in church circles for years. But von Uhde believes that, not historical, but ideal reasons should decide how Jesus should be painted, and on the whole adheres to the traditional type. A somewhat new turn was given to the debate by the official action of the General Lutheran Conference of Germany, which requested the famous Biblical artist of Neuchâtel, Prof. E. Burnant, to outline the principles according to which Christ pictures should be drawn. He mentions the following seven:

Christ must be pictured as a superior and superhuman being; he must at the same time appear as a true man; his human characteristics must be perfectly free from all evidences of sin or its results; the leading characteristics of love, poverty, and patience must also be in evidence; the perfect union between the spiritually perfect holiness and the special human conditions of his life must also appear; a proper moderation in portraying these seemingly contradictory characteristics must be observed; and, finally, the beauty of Jesus must be found chiefly in his expression.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## MR. FAIRBANKS'S COCKTAILS

THE President and Vice-President have been under fire lately on account of the alleged use of cocktails and champagne. The cocktail story has had a wide circulation and is reported to have had not only political results, but to have caused Mr. Fairbanks's defeat as lay delegate to the approaching General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The cocktails, it is reported, were ordered by a neighbor who was assisting in the preparation of the luncheon given by the Vice-President, and the host himself was not informed of her purpose. Not until he came to the table did he know of the presence of the drinks. According to a statement by his pastor in *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Methodist, Chicago), Mr. Fairbanks, "true to his custom, 'took none.'" We read further:

"It is greatly to be regretted that party prejudice and considerations of some of our ardent Prohibitionists, under inspiration of some State workers, not members of our church, combined with a few men whose personal ambitions as candidates for General Conference were supposed to be jeopardized by the Vice-President, made them utterly indifferent to the larger interests of the church in being represented by a clean, capable, Christian man, and withal, the Vice-President of the nation. To this end a persistent personal canvass was made of the delegates-elect. The action of the Conference thus obtained was greatly regretted by the presiding bishop, the official visitors to the Conference, and most of our ministers."

*The Western Christian Advocate* (Methodist, Cincinnati) has these words to say upon the situation, which involves, it declares, not only Mr. Fairbanks's "reputation and honor, which are at stake," but "the character and standing of our Methodism itself." This journal observes:

"It is unfortunately true that when a man, however high in principles and conduct, is embarked here in America in politics, he must expect all sorts of newspaper attacks, however unscrupulous and damaging. His opponents will argue that all is fair in war or politics, and be he as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, he shall not escape calumny. 'Tis true, 'tis pity—and pity 'tis, 'tis true.' But a noble and fair-minded man who has stood by his church ought not to find the friendship of that church fail him in the hour when he is put before the world as a hypocrite or a merely nominal Christian."

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# LETTERS AND ART

## THE "MANY-GIFTED" WEIR MITCHELL

THE versatility of Philadelphians reaches its climax in Dr. Benjamin Franklin and Dr. Weir Mitchell. It is customary to speak of Franklin as "the many-sided"; but Mr. Harrison S. Morris, in writing of the later doctor, declares he would be bold enough to dispossess the earlier one of his descriptive epithet if Dr. Mitchell were not even a little better fitted by "the many-gifted." Famous as Dr. Mitchell is as a specialist in nervous diseases, if you measure him merely as an M.D., says Mr. Morris in *The Book News Monthly* (Philadelphia, October), "you'll leave out the scientist, the novelist, the poet, the historian, the critic, the lecturer, the connoisseur, the man of affairs, the man of the world, and, may I venture to add? the loyal and noble friend, who always pays devotion with a thousandfold interest." Like Franklin, Mr. Morris continues, Dr. Mitchell was born "with the capacity to investigate, to follow clues, to penetrate ground untraversed by others."—

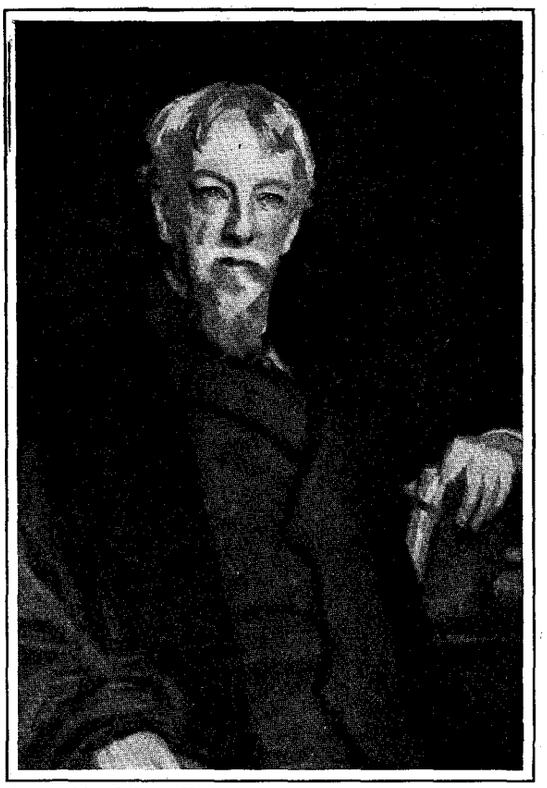
"This, indeed, comes out in his aptitude for plots and dramatic situations. I have heard him say that the plot is the least of his literary troubles. Yet, above and beyond this divining curiosity lie the gifts that put it to work, and render it into form, and make it endure; the gifts of scientific imagination, of literary expression, of constructive fancy, of insight into human motive, and of philosophic grasp of the world's meaning. Franklin's many-sidedness was well summed up in the inscription on the medal struck to commemorate his two-hundredth birthday—and, be it said, it is to Dr. Mitchell that we owe this elevated example of Saint-Gaudens's art—where the lines giving his attributes are: 'printer, philosopher, scientist, statesman, diplomatist,' a full epitome of a great man. But, you will observe that these ascriptions do not include any 'sides' that are creative. Inventive, and thrifty, and shrewd, yes; but creative, I should say, no. His literary traits were those of the domestic philosopher; he controlled men by his wit and by his knowledge of their hearts and heads; he never appealed to their imaginations.

"Now, this is the distinction of Dr. Mitchell, that he has the keenness and insight of Franklin—tho perhaps neither his shrewd foresight, nor his trait of administration, nor his pervasive humor—and joined with this knowledge of men and the world, the author of 'Hugh Wynne' possesses the gifts of literary genius in a very marked degree. None of his contemporaries has excelled him in the field of fiction, and his poetic endowment, tho less widely realized, is rare and of lasting quality."

Mr. Morris records that Dr. Mitchell is the author of what Mr. E. C. Stedman has called "the best after-dinner poem since Thackeray." His humor is "distinctively his own." "The puns and the *jeu d'esprit* of Dr. Mitchell are common mintage in Philadelphia, and some of them go to the marrow of a subject more potently than a whole discourse." Intuition and sympathy, joined to intellect, adds Mr. Morris, are the essentials of both the physician and the bard, and continuing we read:

"When these are united at a high level they may make a great doctor or a great poet, or a combination of the two in one. There was Keats, who walked the hospitals and was charitably told by Jeffrey to 'go back to his gallipots,' and leave poetry alone, and who has left his critics alone in comic obscurity; there was Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who perhaps diluted his gift of verse by mixing it too much with practical medicine; and, to cut the list short, here is Dr. Mitchell. He has allowed his poems to be overshadowed by his other productions, by his fiction, and by his science, but those who know his books of verse, and who find joy in the appeal of poetry, are at one voice in regarding the best of his poems as among the best we have had. I have heard Dr. Henry Van Dyke recently say that the 'Ode on a Lycian Tomb' is the finest elegiac poem by an American, and these were nearly the exact words quoted to me from Prof. Charles Eliot Norton at a much earlier period.

"The manly sympathy, and the intuitive knowledge of the needs of others, which mark the doctor as well as the poet, also signalize Dr. Mitchell as a friend, and as a lover and helper of mankind. This 'side' also squares with Franklin's, but there is a warmth and vibrating response in the doctor of the twentieth century which I fail to recognize in the frugal and more calculating philosopher of the eighteenth. To any one who has ever, professionally or personally, felt the generous and instinctive friendship of that fine but quite disinterested spirit, who has partaken of his overflowing kindness, and experienced the help of his abundant understanding, it is needless to try for words in which to describe the trait. It is an elusive trait, and hardly bends to analysis or definition; but such things of the soul are often more real than the things of the flesh, and to those of Dr. Mitchell's circle, and to his grateful patients, his memorable characteristic will always be that of sympathy which apprehends and helps."



Courtesy of the "Book News Monthly."

DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL,
From the portrait by John S. Sargent.

Dr. Mitchell, besides being a physician, is a scientist, novelist, poet, historian, critic, lecturer, connoisseur, and man of affairs.

## MONEY AND MARRIAGE IN BALZAC

GREAT dramatists and romancists have always shown themselves masters of universal knowledge. Somebody has tried to prove from his plays that Shakespeare was a lawyer, an argument used in support of the Baconian theory. Others have asserted that he was a painter. Sir Walter Scott had that quality of mind which never forgot a fact, an incident, or a phrase once heard, which could serve as a detail in a future romance. Balzac certainly had this universal and all-devouring mind. He not only absorbed details, but he loved to spin out the fine web of fantastical theories. His works are works of fancy as well as of realistic imagination. But while he has dissected the passions of men, and described at least twenty types of women distinct and lifelike in face, in heart, and in intellect, he has also considered the framework of life. He has his views on property, on economics, and on such social questions as marriage and the position of women.

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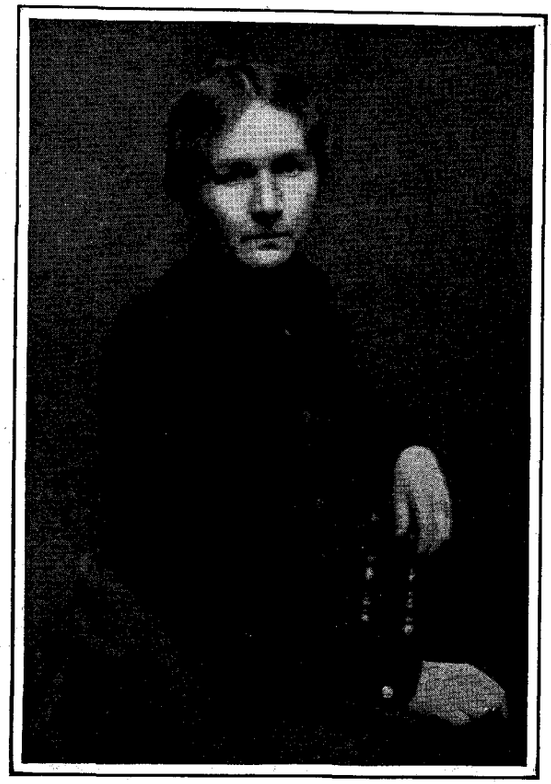
This point in the work of the "Comédie Humaine" is dwelt upon by Émile Faguet, in the *Revue* (Paris). As is well known, Mr. Faguet is a distinguished member of the Académie Française and has the reputation of being one of the acutest critics of our day. He regards Balzac as extremely reactionary in his views of property. The worsted stockings in which the peasant proprietors



JENNETTE LEE,

Who declares that Ibsen secures "a sense of art, of removal, a picture set in its frame, a touch of the higher reality that is called truth," by his use of the symbol as a literary expedient.

hoard the profits won from so many wide domains were an abomination to Balzac. On this point Mr. Faguet speaks as follows:

"Balzac regarded with mortal hatred the subdivision of landed estates which followed the Revolution. This indeed is the source of that rage which he cherishes toward the peasant, this 'canker worm,' this 'ogre,' as he styles him. The peasant, he declares, when once he has taken a morsel of land into his ever-gaping maw, subdivides it until he has but 'three furrows' left, and, he adds, 'he does not even stop at that, for these three furrows he subdivides into lengths.'

"The 'woolen stocking,' so frequently mentioned in the economic history of France as the bank of the peasant, is Balzac's horror. For, he would have you know, the peasant was long waiting for his share of the soil. While he waits for and watches over it 'he never invests the profits of his labor, and thus he impoverishes himself, while impoverishing the whole country. The proletariat robs itself in forty-two years of 600,000,000 francs!'"

Mr. Faguet points out the fallacy of this view, and declares that "without losing his love for the land the peasant does invest his money, for he finds he can always use such investments when he wants to buy more real estate." This writer continues as follows:

"What is more curious still is Balzac's positive conviction on this point. And here he actually preaches socialism, which emphasizes the immense disadvantages of small properties, and calls for the 'one vast estate'—that is to say, the whole country forming one immense national estate. It would be curious to see Balzac discussing this logical result of his idea, which he never had the occasion, perhaps never took the trouble, to face."

For Balzac was anything but a socialist. He believed in established authority, preferably that of a monarchy. As Mr. Faguet remarks:

"Considered as a sociologist Balzac was a conservative and clung to the idea of authority in government. He doubtless wished, as he says, that 'as many men as possible should acquire a competence,' but only that they might be rendered more conservative. And he immediately afterward adds, 'the simple ought to be kept under the yoke of the more powerful.' Elsewhere he declares, 'the working classes, I would have you know, are merely a little in advance of barbarians.'

"He is profoundly autocratic, in the sense that he energetically defends the rights of primogeniture, as serving to perpetuate the aristocratic and 'ruling' family and to preserve the ancestral domain in the same family."

This autocratic conservatism of Balzac was particularly apparent in his view of marriage. He has described marital incidents of all kinds, good and bad, yet he depreciated divorce and laughed at what are called woman's rights. Mr. Faguet thus expounds the great Tourangeau's views:

"Balzac stood for the indissolubility of marriage, for the sake of the children who, in divorce, ran the risk of being scattered, divided, and sent from home, and, more generally, for the sake of preserving the institution of the family, in spite of the disagreements between its heads. 'Indissoluble marriage,' he declares, 'is absolutely indispensable to the life of European society.' It is for this very reason that society has instituted marriage, which if indissoluble is a safeguard and guaranty of immunity from the caprices of passion. 'In the instability of human passion,' he remarks, 'lies the *raison d'être* of marriage.'"

It is not surprizing to find that Balzac believed in the domestic subjection of women. Mr. Faguet tells us:

"As we might expect, Balzac was opposed to feminism in any shape. His ideal was 'the wife at the hearthside' as a guardian with somewhat the character of a slave, and as a goddess, indeed, but a goddess chained to the altar on which she was adored. Somebody (not Balzac) has said, 'the wife should remain in the house, like the heart in the bosom.' Balzac, altho this is no epigram of his, would have hailed it with approval."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE KEY TO IBSEN

CONCEIVE *Hedda Gabler* as a pistol! That enigmatic play of Ibsen "centers about *Hedda*, about her movements—past, present, and to come," says Jennette Lee, "and it is only when she is recognized as a human pistol walking about the stage that these movements become explicable." This is one statement in an elaborate interpretative system devised by Mrs. Lee, who is professor of English literature at Smith College, to demonstrate the symbolism of Ibsen's dramas. It is contained in a book just published, called "The Ibsen Secret." Much has been said on this subject *pro* and *con*. Georg Brandes, the Danish critic and friend of Ibsen, declares that the Norwegian has no symbolism. Émile Faguet, the Frenchman, stands up for it, and other Ibsenites like Edmund Gosse and William Archer say one thing or the other. Mrs. Lee is one of the extreme prosymbolic party, as may be seen by the simple declaration that *Hedda Gabler* is a pistol and *Nora Helmer* a "tarantelle." The plays, she asserts, "are as intricate, as finished, as simple, as cunningly fashioned as a nest of Chinese boxes. Symbol within symbol they lie—each complete in itself and each finished and perfect, giving no hint of the unguessed symbols within, reaching the heart of the matter itself."

Speaking of *Nora* in "The Doll's House," Mrs. Lee shows how the tarantelle, a dance that *Nora's* husband has taught her, seems "a simple stage device," but is in reality employed because it symbolizes the nature of *Nora*. The "tarantelle," we read, is "named for the tarantula, and its swift movement and dizzying rounds are measured to the victims of that poisonous sting. Round

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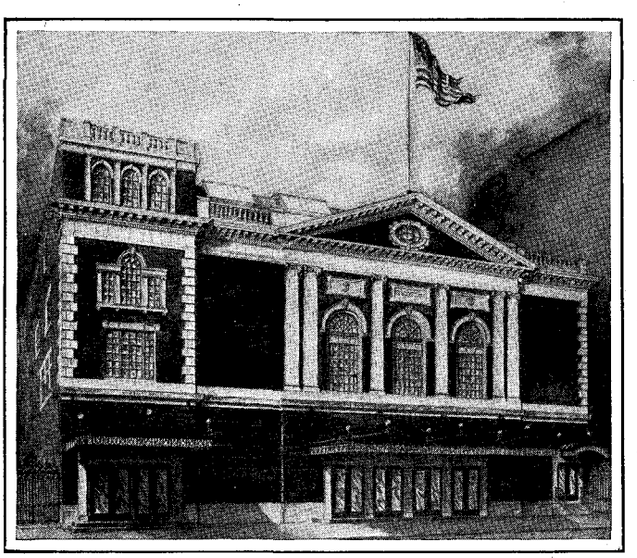
and round, in frenzied, hurrying course, swifter and swifter—laughter and chatter and flight—till they drop dead." Further:

"The tarantelle is the symbol of *Nora*. Its wild, unresting movement is the tragedy of her nature—light and frivolous on the surface, but concealing underneath a dread secret—a wound that carries death in its train. It is the gruesome climax of *Nora's* doll life, and it is placed where the chief symbol of Ibsen's play is always placed, at the climax of the play. It is the culmination of the plot. The action approaches it and ebbs from it. It is a torch set at the apex, flaring both ways."

Of *Hedda Gabler* and the power of the symbol we read:

"The sheer art of the play lies, perhaps, in the fact that she is as fascinating to us as she is to the people of her own world. We do not pity her, nor love her, nor scorn her. She fascinates. One follows her cool, quiet, unprophetic movements with breathless interest. The explosion comes and sets the nerves a-tingle and the wits to work. Why has she done this? What will she do next? There is no *why*, no calculable *what*. The spark touches the powder, and it explodes. It is easy to understand her now—a pistol: deadly, simple, passionless, and straight. But she still fascinates—like a dangerous thing come upon unawares, on the library-table in a quiet home. One picks it up, examines it gingerly, peers into the barrel, lifts the trigger a hair, lays it down softly, and goes away. But he never forgets that it is there—lying behind his back, silent and straight and deadly. He comes back to it again."

Ibsen's dramas are looked upon as the highest achievement of realism. They "produce upon the reader the impression that what he is reading is actually taking place before him." But they convey at the same time, declares Mrs. Lee, "a sense of art, of removal, a picture set in its frame, a touch of the higher reality that is called truth, a meaning underlying and refining the whole. This sense of art is produced by the symbol." Its first use, we are told, was in the drama "Pillars of Society," where "the *Indian Girl*, the rotten, unseaworthy vessel, patched up between the trips, endangering the life and property entrusted to her, is *Bernick*, the councilor, owner of the *Indian Girl*, the man to whom are entrusted the interests and well-being of his fellow citizens,



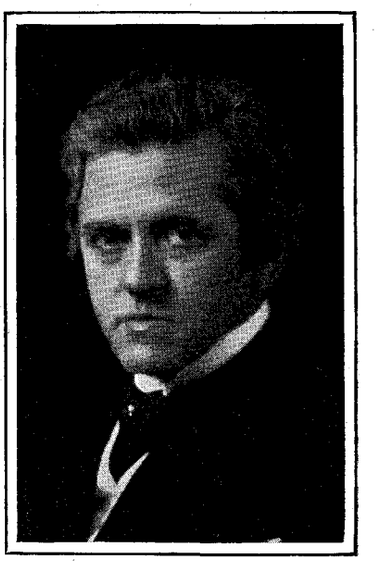
THE NEW STUYVESANT THEATER,

Just dedicated by David Warfield, in a new American play, is described as "small, shallow, intimate, exactly fitted to Warfield's naturalistic style of acting."

and in whose keeping they are as safe as the ventures entrusted to the rotten ship." In "Ghosts," the symbol is the burning hospital, and the reality is the burning body of *Oswald*—both are memorials of the hideous, unclean life of *Captain Alving*. In "An Enemy of the People" it is "the impurity of the baths on which the life of he town depends"; and in "The Wild Duck" we are shown society as a "helpless thing, wounded by tradition, sickened under convention; with clipt wings," passing its days "in a strange, dim loft, with only a glimpse of the blue sky or the free air of heaven." "Rosmersholm" shows the "white horses," the power of the dead woman, "superstition struggling with *Rebecca* the woman of new thought, for *Rosmer's* soul." "The 'Lady from the Sea' is the soul—humanity—imprisoned by convention. The symbol is the open sea, the Stranger, that is calling to her, always, to leave the stifling inland fjord and return to the free life of the open sea." Later plays have an even more intricate symbolism requiring too much space to present here intelligibly.

## A GRAND-ARMY PLAY

AFTER becoming identified for three years or more with the personality of a German music-master, Mr. David Warfield now makes an even more intimate appeal to American audiences as a Civil-War veteran. In the rôle of *Wes' Bigelow* in the new play by David Belasco and several collaborators, entitled "The Grand Army Man," this actor stirs the most emotional of our patriotic sentiments — regard for the Civil-War veteran. The critics, for the most part, in dealing with the first-night production, call attention to Mr. Warfield's triumphant assumption of a highly sympathetic rôle rather than to any high dramatic qualities of the play itself. The leading character, a G. A. R. commander in an Indiana village, and his fellow veterans compose the bulk of the characters. In these, notes Mr W. P. Eaton, of the New York *Sun*, appears "a phase of American life practically new to our stage." Of its appeal as dramatic material he goes on to say:



DAVID WARFIELD,

Whose acting is said to reach "out across the footlights with an effect of actual experience."

"Now, any one who was reared in a small town in the North since the war knows the reality of this material, knows how for these veterans—'old veterans' we children used to call them, as their dwindling blue line marched every recurring May 30 up from their hall to the cemetery behind the white church with baskets of flowers in their hands—how for them half the interests of life are bound up in their post, and how that results in a pathos cross-shot with humor curiously poignant and unique.

"Those of us so reared will probably find in the new play, quite apart from the acting or the story of *Wes' Bigelow* and 'his boy,' an interest which wells up from the deep springs of memory, and we shall be grateful to the playwrights and star for putting the Yiddish pedler and the German-music master on the shelf and setting forth characters so entirely American. For cosmopolitan New York at large perhaps the mere interest of the play and players will be insisted on, but this public, too, will be amply satisfied."

In brief compass the story of the play is given as follows:

"It tells how *Wes' Bigelow* adopted the son of his old sweetheart after his father was killed in the war and his mother died too, and shows us this boy nineteen odd years later, restless, ambitious, high-spirited, appropriating $1,000 of the G. A. R. money in the belief that he will get it back fourfold (the lad was in love and wished to get married) before the theft would be detected. The

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sin is represented as venial, and as William Elliott plays the boy you readily forgive it. But *Wes' Bigelow* has an enemy, a judge, and he ferrets out the theft, for of course the poor lad was swindled by a bucket-shop man, and *Robert* is put on trial.

"The third act shows the court-room, with *Wes'* pleading piteously for 'his boy.' But the hard judge sentences him to one year in the penitentiary, and in the tense silence his little sweetheart goes sobbing out of the court, while handkerchiefs are applied liberally all over the theater. As the court-room clears, *Wes'* is left behind denouncing the judge and 'justice,' while the curtain falls.

"Need we add that in the last act the lad comes back, pardoned after six months, to be embraced by his father and his sweetheart *Hallie*, who was none other (had you guessed it?) than the wicked judge's daughter?"

The "intimate" qualities of Mr. Warfield's acting affected Alan Dale, writing in the New York *American*, in this wise:

"It seemed almost indecent to sit there and watch the agony of old *Wes'*. Nothing that Mr. David Warfield has ever done could touch the sublime pathos, the tense, repressed passion, the throttling grief and misery that he managed to convey to the audience. It seemed indecent to sit there under the pretense of enjoying it. It did not seem like acting at all. It was vivid. It was tremendously real. It was almost too harrowing. And yet there were no heroics—not a gleam of stage monkey-shine, not one solitary shake of the eternal bag of tricks.

"Grimly old *Wes'* examined the boy, unwilling to believe. His face in itself was a study. It was changed. It had grown suddenly old. It was painful to see. And then, when there could no longer be a possibility of deception, when the truth was but too amazingly obvious, the passion of the old veteran leapt forth. Seizing a thong, and with a gesture of despair, he laid it across the shoulders of the youngster with a thwack that rang through the theater. That blow awoke him to a realization of what he was doing. His boy! The joy of his life! The child of the woman he had loved! And the thong dropt from his hands; he took the weeping lad to his arms. 'I'll stand by you,' he said."

Mr. Winter, writing in the New York *Tribune*, draws from a long experience of theatrical representations, and his reminiscential faculty enables him to show some abatement of the enthusiasm displayed by other critics. We read:

"In the tempestuous scene of *Bigelow's* horrified consternation, the agonizing conflict between anger and love, when the misconduct of the boy is exposed and confest, and the old man, after trying to beat him as a felon, clasps him to his heart as only the victim of an unfortunate, venial error, the anguish and the passionate affection of a strong and splendid nature were exprest with irresistible force. The appeal spoken in the court-room—an outburst of honest, simple, rugged eloquence, all the more fervid and poignant because unskilled and fettered—had the authentic note of heart-felt emotion. In circumstance those situations, which are the pivotal points of the play, recall certain supreme effects in 'Olivia' and 'The Heart of Mid-Lothian'; but the treatment of those situations is fresh, and Mr. Warfield's achievement in them displays him as an actor to whom the realm of pathos is widely open, and who can tread with a sure footstep in the labyrinth of the domestic emotions—surely the most perplexing field with which dramatic art has ever been concerned. All observers know how easy it is, in treatment of themes in the fireside, the family, the home, to lapse into tameness. An actor must possess an ardent and beautiful spirit, and must be greatly in earnest—as Mr. Warfield is—who can sustain such themes and invest them with the glow of passionate life. Neither this part nor any other part that Mr. Warfield has ever played, however, has involved the supreme faculty of imagination or has impinged on the domain of poetry. Edwin Booth is dead. Joseph Jefferson is dead. Henry Irving is dead. Let no enthusiast of this button-making theatrical period fall into the delusion that the empty throne has been filled. Mr. Warfield is a capital actor, and he has a great opportunity. His success, last night, was decisive and unequivocal. But, while he has shown fine power and done fine things, he has not yet emerged upon the summit of eminence as an imaginative actor. There is still much to be achieved—which even Mr. Belasco's adroit stage management is powerless to accomplish."

## THE ACTOR WHO CAN LISTEN

OF the actors and actresses who have won a "secure place on the stage" there is "not one among them all" who has come to his goal without mastering the art of "listening." So says Mr. James L. Ford, at the same time describing this feature of the actor's art as "the one absolute essential in the art of legitimate acting." Broadly speaking, "listening and the use of the voice," the writer goes on to say in *Scribner's Magazine* (October), "constitute the entire technic of the art of acting; . . . and of the two, listening is the more important, because it survives in pantomime, a most difficult form of acting which does away with the use of the voice." Very few laymen, the writer asserts, and, strange as it may seem, "not very many actors, have ever considered the supreme importance that listening plays on the stage." "If an actor is not deeply interested in what is going on in the mimic world in which he has been cast, he can not look for any real interest on the part of his audience; and the only way in which he can denote that interest is by the intensity with which he listens to everything that has any bearing whatever on his life and actions, and the skill with which he expresses the feelings bred of what he hears." A notable example is quoted from the life of Edwin Booth. That actor once said that he "considered Salvini's *Othello*, in the great scene in which *Iago* implants in his mind his suspicions of *Desdemona*, the finest individual piece of acting that he had ever seen in his life." We read:

"This scene has always been considered *Iago's* great opportunity, and more than one famous actor has either made a reputation or added materially to it by his playing in it. It is *Iago* who does all the talking, all the suggestion, all the 'acting.' Every word that falls from his lips is freighted deep with significance to *Othello* and—what is of infinitely greater importance—to the audience. There is no one in the whole house who is not hanging on *Iago's* utterances and wondering to what length he will dare to go. The sort of actor who judges a part by the number of words that it contains would choose *Iago* for the opportunities it affords in this scene and would regard it as inconceivable that an actor should be willing to take his chances in *Othello*, who must remain dumb and has no opportunity at all.

"All *Othello* has to do in this scene is to *listen* to the words as they fall from the crafty *Iago's* lips. That was all Salvini did when he made a greater impression on the enlightened and critical mind of Edwin Booth than had any other player of his time. All he did was to listen! But what listening! *Iago* might have been a phonograph for all the audience cared. No one looked at him, no one thought of his 'facial expression' or his 'intellectuality' or his 'naturalism,' . . . and it mattered but little whether he read his lines intelligently or no. . . . The audience knew well enough what every sentence meant, and in watching the effect of each one on *Othello* soon lost all interest in the actor who delivered them.

"And as Salvini listened he walked in a circle, wide as the stage, around the rascal who was poisoning his life and lighting in his heart the murderous flames of jealousy—walked as a panther walks round the edge of its cage—and as he walked he *listened*, pausing now and then in his stride to stand with arms tensely folded across his chest, the blood lust gleaming in his eyes and every lineament of his face reflecting the suspicions, the passions, the jealousies kindled in his heart by *Iago's* every word. It was this wonderful listening that paved the way for the supreme moment when, in a sudden and uncontrollable frenzy, he sprang upon his informant, hurled him to the ground, and, towering above him like an avenging fury, poured forth a torrent of Italian invective that was like an overwhelming flood of lava from the mountain's height.

"It was, perhaps, the most effective moment in the play—this awful outburst of passion long suppressed—but the great acting part of the scene was that in which he listened, and by listening not only stored up in his heart the tremendous fires of emotion that were bound to have their vent, but also woke in the hearts of his audience a full comprehension of what rage and jealousy meant when aroused in such a nature as his, and prepared them for what was to come."

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THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY. JAMES MORGAN. DUFFIELD OSBORNE. BOOTH TARKINGTON.

# A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

**Baylor,** Edith M. H. A Little Prospector. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 236. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1 net.

**Bindloss,** Harold. Winston of the Prairie. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 340. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

**Burnett,** Frances Hodgson. The Shuttle. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. vi–512. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

**Carson,** William Henry. Evelyn Van Courtland. 12mo, pp. 373. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50 net.

**Cipriani,** Lisi. A Tuscan Childhood. 12mo, pp. 269. New York: The Century Co. $1.25 net.

**Curtis,** Natalie. [Recorded and Edited by.] The Indians' Book. (An Offering by the American Indians of Indian Lore, Musical and Narrative, to Form a Record of the Songs and Legends of Their Race.) Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xxx–573. New York: Harper & Brothers. $7.50 net.

**Duncan,** Robert Kennedy. The Chemistry of Commerce. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–262. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2 net.

**Edgar,** Madalen. Stories from Morris. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xiv–336. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 60 cents.

**Gayley,** Charles Mills, Litt.D., LL.D. Plays of Our Forefathers, and Some of the Traditions upon Which They Were Founded. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xi–349. New York: Duffield & Co. $3.50 net.

**Glyn,** Elinor. Three Weeks. 12mo, pp. 290. With frontispiece. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

In a loose fly-sheet, inserted in the American edition of "Three Weeks," Elinor Glyn protests against the misunderstanding and misrepresentation it received from nearly the entire press and a section of the public in England. She proceeds to state her view of the book's meaning. It would be refreshing to disagree with nearly the entire press of England; and it is always agreeable, when possible, to agree with an author about her book. Unfortunately, one can not read "Three Weeks" without amazement at the result of the author's honorable and honest intention. A cynic might insinuate that she had aimed at a curiosity natural to all persons, but not usually splurted over a printed page, masquerading as literature. The cynic would be wrong; for it must be believed that the author purposed well in her effort at a snapshot of life.

It is only too greatly to be regretted that, for the attempt, her equipment consisted principally of a high notion and a rash spirit. In the first place, she reveals little, if any, mastery of the mere mechanical construction of a novel. The development of the story in the first half of the book is wearisomely slow. The two chief characters, the mysterious Slav lady and her English boy lover, indulge in a continuous amorous vaudeville, which is funny when it's most serious, and occasionally verges on the simply vulgar. Later the movement becomes more alert; but, on the whole, as a story, "Three Weeks" must be described as loose-jointed and wholly inconclusive.

If the author, however, had only committed the usual literary misdemeanor of writing a crude and ill-balanced story, her deed might be condoned. But "misrepresentation and misunderstanding" are bound to be her portion, because she has slapped down a host of immaturities on the most perilous of subjects, making the venture bravely with a limited capital of expression and insight.

**Higginson,** Thomas Wentworth. Life and Times of Stephen Higginson, Member of the Continental Congress (1783). Frontispiece. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. viii–306. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2 net.

The attractive touch of the amateur, so noticeable in all of Colonel Higginson's writings, is peculiarly well adapted to these memorials of his Federalist grandfather. There is no need of self-justification on his part for taking up any subject which he may feel inclined to adorn. It has, then, been a pious task for him to prepare an account of this figure of the past, of whom he recollects one fleeting glimpse in early childhood.

Stephen Higginson, fifth in descent from, and sole surviving male descendant of, the Rev. Francis Higginson, the Salem clergyman, was born in that town in 1743. Establishing his home in Salem he became a shipmaster the following year, being so engaged with great success until the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. In 1771 he, while in London, was called before a committee of the House of Commons, and examined by Edmund Burke and others on the mercantile conditions in New England. The examination arose out of jealousies over fishing interests between Nova Scotia and the New-England colonies. Higginson answered the questions with great knowledge and adroitness, and the incident gave him much credit at home.

In the early part of the war he betook himself to privateering, a practise indulged in by most of the Salem shipmasters of the time. In 1778 he removed from Salem to Boston, and entered into a business partnership. He is thought to have retired from business about 1812; and from 1806 to that year he resided in England. At one time his fortune was estimated at half a million dollars, but he incurred losses and retired worth about one hundred and thirty thousand.

Thus he was fitted by character and position to take a prominent part in the affairs of his time. He showed a disinclination for public office, and preferred the rôle of counsellor in the nation. At the same time he served in his State legislature, and was a member of the Continental Congress during 1783, having already been one of Governor Bowdoin's principal advisers.

In 1789 appeared the "Laco" Letters, an attack on John Hancock for vacillation and aristocratic manners. The authorship was attributed to Higginson, who is thought to have been animated too strongly by partizanship.

As related by his cousin, John Lowell, in a sympathetic sketch, Higginson was an opponent of Madison's war resolutions, and was a supporter of Washington in his efforts for preserving the peace of the nation by the treaty of 1794—a defender of the Constitution in all events. He supported John Adams's administration, and was navy agent and acting secretary of the navy for a short time during the organization of the Navy, in 1798. The letters given in the "Life" throw many side-lights on Higginson's period. He died in 1828. There is a portrait by Gilbert Stuart, and reproduction of interesting documents, besides other illustrations.

**Johnson,** Eleanor H. Boys' Life of Captain John Smith. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 288. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents net.

**Jordan,** David Starr, and **Kellogg,** Vernon Lyman. Evolution and Animal Life. (An elementary discussion of Facts, Processes, Laws, and Theories relating to the life and evolution of animals.) Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xi–489. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

**Kingsley,** Florence Morse. The Princess and The Ploughman. 12mo, pp. 261. Colored frontispiece by Lester Ralph. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

The reader of this story may fairly question whether the hero is not more prince than plowman, and the heroine less princess than prig. She is none the less amusing and lovable for all that. Mary Adams is her name; and she is tall, fair, and twenty, as well as all things else a heroine should be, except one. Mary does not fall in love as most girls should and do fall in love—with a hero. Instead, she conceives a violent romantic attachment for her college chum, Felice Vivian, tiny and dark, as a rich red rose is dark. That girls do fall in love with girls in the romantic college years is known. That the *papier-maché* lover becomes a most wearing nuisance to the one loved is only too well known by girls who have been thus loved. The ordeal drives some of them into marriage prematurely. Even this escape, apparently, was denied to Felice. Fate, always

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prompt in the fictional breach, provided a sanctuary for Felice in the will left by the maiden aunt of Mary Adams. The maiden aunt avenged her spinsterhood by requiring marriage of Mary at the age of twenty-three, in order to qualify as her legatee. Should Mary fail to survive, or refuse to abide by the specified condition, the proceeds of the estate were to be applied in entirety to the foundation of an institution of learning for the higher education of the native women of the Hawaiian Islands.

This curious stipulation of the maiden aunt somehow makes one understand why she remained a maiden aunt. Also, it set Mary's face still more strongly against marriage. Poor Felice just worried over it, and thought often how many insipid endearments she would have been spared, if only the maiden aunt had inserted in the will a codicil against marriage.

Not that Mary lacked a suitor. On the contrary, Jerome Chantry, nephew of her aunt's sole executor, was full of the idea of marrying her. He liked her looks, he liked her money, and he was pretty sure he knew how to manage her. But Mary kept aloof, at Felice's home in the country, where she met the plowman, Hugh Ghent. To him she confided her sad story. Hugh said he wished to marry her. He loved her; but that should not interfere with the marriage, because his main purpose was to get her out of the quandary of her inheritance. He was really a prince. So they were married in a grove of pines. They had the wedding-breakfast in Hugh's ancestral home, which was full of rafters, huge fireplaces, Sheraton furniture, and rare china. For Hugh Ghent came of good family and was a Harvard man, tho he did practise farming as a profession. Immediately after the breakfast, Mary goes back to Felice's house, much to Felice's disquiet. Now that she is married and sure of her inheritance, she plans to take Felice to Hawaii, where they shall found the first Hawaiian University for women.

To say more would be to impose on the confidence of the author, who has written an idyllic little novel, infused with grace and sly humor. Men and women both ought to like it; and for the suspiring college girl, it can not but prove a tonic.

**Lancaster,** G. B. The Tracks We Tread. 12mo, pp. 302. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

**Leblanc,** Maurice. The Exploits of Arsene Lupin. Translated by Alexander Trixeira De Mattos. 12mo, pp. 313. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25 net.

**Lewis,** Emily Westwood. The Next-Door Morelands. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 342. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

**Morgan,** James. Theodore Roosevelt, the Boy and the Man. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xii–324. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Can anything new be said about Theodore Roosevelt? This is the first thought that comes to the reader's mind, but Mr. Morgan disclaims attempting an analysis of the individual, or commenting on the President's policies. His aim is to present a simple yet complete biography of one whom he considers the most interesting personality of our day—"the career of a Man who still has the enthusiasm of a Boy, and whose energy and faith have illustrated before the world the spirit of Young America."

Mr. Morgan calls attention to the fact that the subject of his sketch is the first city-born President of the United States. All of his twenty-four predecessors were country or village lads. He was reared in an elegant home, traveled in the Old World, and attended a famous university frequented by the sons of the rich. A life of ease was his if he cared for it, but the example of a father devoted to philanthropical work, and inherent force, led him to take up public service. A disposition to asthma and physical weakness impelled him to adopt athletic exercise early in youth, and in this way he became interested in out-of-door life.

The story of President Roosevelt's entrance into political life as a New York Assemblyman, and of his three-years' struggle with party bosses, seems like ancient history, now that he has occupied the public arena with undivided sway for so many years. There are many stories given of his efforts to make headway against the old order, of his temporary retirement and ranch life on the plains, and of his subsequent career as Civil Service Commissioner, New York Police Commissioner, Rough Rider, Vice-President, and President. The book is one that will appeal to the "plain people." It has numerous and apt illustrations.

**Osborne,** Duffield. The Angels of Messer Ercole. A Tale of Perugia. Frontispiece. Illustrations. 16mo, pp. x–230. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Dedicated to "the Marchesa Isabella Guglielmi, with pleasant memories of the hospitality of Isola Maggiore"—bound in lavender with a romantic design by Luis Mora—with decorative page borders and with tinted reproductions of Perugia's famous works of art, both author and publisher have begun promisingly and expressively their intended series of "Little Novels of Famous Cities."

Inspired with the idea of publishing a set of books, each one of which should be primarily a good story, and incidentally the scene of each be laid at the most vitally interesting points in the history of some Old-World city, Mr. Osborne has selected Perugia and the period of Vannucci Perugino as the place and time of his romance. The artist and his pupil, Raffaello, appear as characters, but mostly the tale is devoted to the love of the Lady Ottavia, daughter of the noble house of Baglioni, for Messer Ercole, another pupil of Perugino. It is a story which will make the ladies sigh and smile alternately, for "the eyes of Ercole da Passigno saw nothing, and his ears heard not—only his soul knew all things; for the Princess Ottavia had kissed him upon the mouth."

**Osbourne,** Lloyd. Schmidt. Illustrated. 16mo. pp. 44. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

**Quiller-Couch,** A. T. Major Vigoureux. 12mo, pp. 400. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

**Shakespeare,** The Tragedie of Anthonie and Cleopatra. Edited by Horace Howard Furness. 8vo, pp. xx–614. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

**Smith,** Mary P. Wells. Boys of the Border. Illustrated. 12mo. pp. viii–379. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25 net.

**Sparhawk,** Frances Campbell. A Life of Lincoln for Boys. 12mo, pp. 328. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

Miss Sparhawk has produced a creditable brief life of Lincoln, adapted to the understanding of the young. At the same time, it is not written in a tone of condescension, an attitude which boys are sure to resent. Adults might well read it and be instructed. We must commend particularly the brief first chapter (seven pages only) which tells "how people lived in 1809," the year in which Lincoln was born.

**Stories of the Great Lakes.** Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 185; Stories of Strange Sights. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 195; Southern Stories. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 190; Western Frontier Stories. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 198; Sea Stories. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 199; Island Stories. 12mo, pp. 191. New York: The Century Co. Each 65 cents net.

Each of these six volumes comprizes a collection of short articles or stories printed originally in *St. Nicholas* and here collected under separate and distinctive general titles. "Stories of the Great Lakes," for example, includes an article on the Great Lakes themselves, scientific and historical, by W. S. Harwood, one on Niagara by Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer, one on the great Chicago fire, the same being a boy's recollections by Charles F. W. Widaty, and one on Chicago itself by John F. Ballantyne. Each volume is profusely illustrated.

**Tarkington,** Booth. His Own People. Illustrations by L. Massanovich and F. R. Gruger. Decorations by W. St. John Harper. 12mo, pp. 150. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 90 cents net.

The ornate manufacture of Booth Tarkington's new book renders it particularly suitable as a holiday gift. Decorations and illustrations were needed to bulk the pages of the narrative, which is hardly more than a long short story. The bulking process is effected gracefully; and it was likewise graceful of Booth Tarkington not to pad his simple scheme of fiction with wads of verbiage.

All the romance of the world seems nowadays to reside in Indiana or in Ohio. From Ohio comes the present hero, to realize the great dream of his life—a tour in Europe. To him, as to others, Europe means London, Paris, Rome. In London he is without introductions, and finds himself in the loneliest desert in the world. On his way to Paris he is presented to the Countess Vaurigard, through the offices of a steamship acquaintance, young Cooley, the son of a defunct American millionaire. The countess is beautiful and fascinating, with the fragile charm of shattered English. She immediately fixes the romantic young Ohioan as a naughty, plutocratic American, and he would be naughty. As for plutocracy, he is merely a prosperous real-estate agent of good family, who has devoted years of savings to the object of his descent on Europe.

Moreover, tho he does not know it, he is a snob. Of such there are many among us. The countess turns his head completely. At last he has met one of his own people. The great cities of Europe are brilliant with them; and he needed to be seen but by one to be recognized. He looks back with a smile half-tolerant at the best society in his little Ohio town.

In Rome the countess lavishes courtesies on him. Promptly, too promptly, she asks him to a little dinner at her apartment to meet a small number of her friends. They ply him with wine and cheat him out of his last dollar at cards.

He wakes to the horrible next morning. Fortunately, there is a brighter afternoon in store, which does not nullify the moral of Mr. Tarkington's readable and terse little story.

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## CURRENT POETRY

### The Ride of Phaëthon.

By Alfred Noyes.

I.

Forth, from the portals, flow the four immortal steeds
  Tossing the splendor of their manes,
While the dazzled Phaëthon reels o'er the flashing golden wheels
  Grasping the four-fold reins.

II.

Ah, beneath the burning hooves how the harkness cowers down
  As the great steeds mount and soar;
How the twilight springs away from the wheels like spray
  And the night like a battle-broken host is driven before.

III.

And swifter now, ah swift, as the eight great shoulders lift
  And leap up the rolling sky,
And the steeds in whitest glory ramp and trample on the night
  And the quivering haunches thrust, they mount and fly.

IV.

Ah, the beauty of their scorn! How the blood-red nostrils burn,
  Breathing out the dawn and the day;
How the long cloud ranks foam in fury from their flanks
  And the heavens for their hooves make way.

V.

And higher now and higher, thro' a sea of cloudy fire
  The chariot sways and swings,
And the heart of Phaëthon leaps, as up the radiant steeps
  They surge, and drunk with triumph, he lifts his head and sings.

VI.

He sings, he sways and reels o'er the flashing golden wheels,
  For he sees far, far below,
The little dwindling earth and the land that gave him birth
  And the Northlands white with snow.

VII.

And he shakes the maddened reins o'er the gleaming seas and plains
  And the chariot swings and sways,
Swifter, swifter he would fly than the Master of the sky,
  The Lord of the sunbeams and bays.

VIII.

And each high immortal steed that had never known the need
  Of Apollo's lash or goad,
Tossed the cataract of its mane o'er its quivering croup again
  And ramped on the sun-bright road.

IX.

Beautiful, insolent, fierce,
  For an instant, a whirlwind of radiance,
Tossing their manes,
  Rampant over the dazzled universe
They struggled, while Phaëthon, Phaëthon, tugged at their reins.

X

Then, like a torrent, a tempest of splendor, a hurricane rapture of wrath and derision
  Down they galloped, a great white thunder of glory, down the terrible sky;

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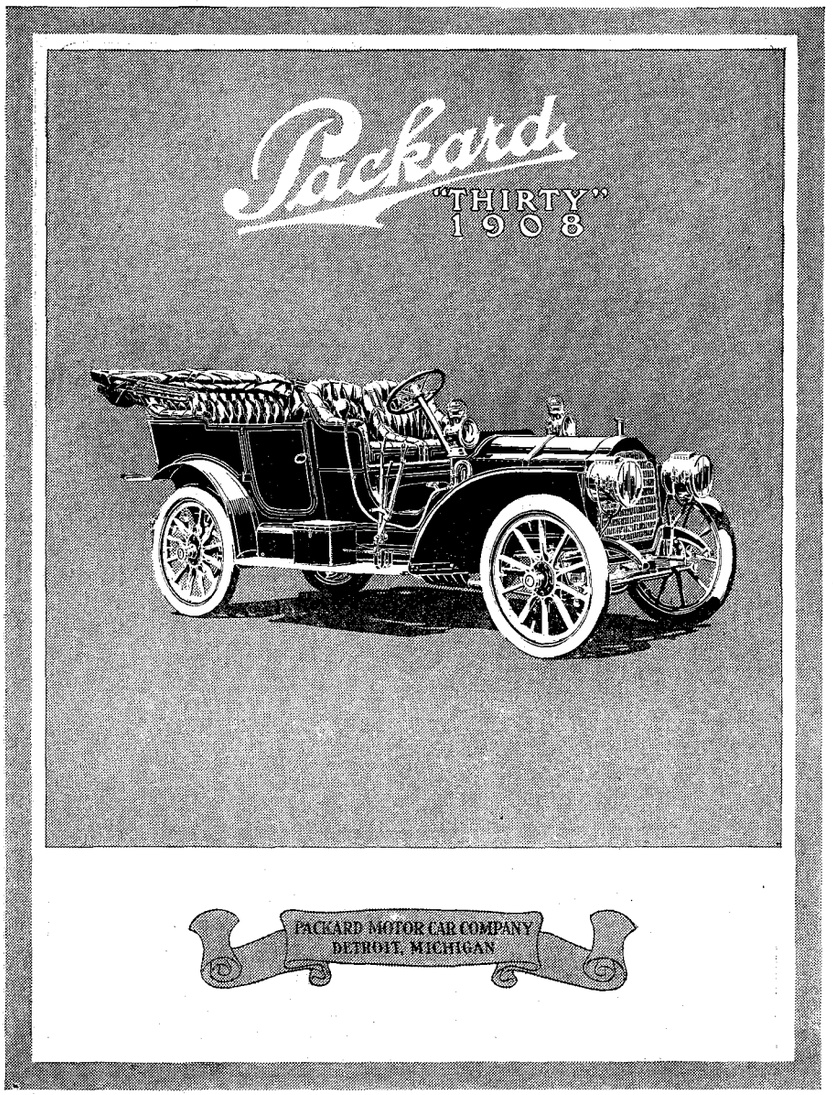



Till earth with her rivers and seas and meadows
broadened and filled up the field of their vision
And mountains leapt from the plains to meet
them, and all the forests and fields drew nigh.

XI.

All the bracken and grass of the mountains flamed
and the valleys of corn were wasted;
All the blossoming forests of Africa withered and
shriveled beneath their flight;
Then, then first, those ambrosial Edens of old by
the wheels of the Sun were blasted,
Leaving a dread Sahara, lonely, burnt, and black-
ened, to greet the night.

XII.

Upward they swerved and swooped once more, the
great white steeds, outstretched at a gallop,
The round earth dwindled beneath their flight,
the mighty chariot swayed and swung
Under the feet of the charioteer, it swung and swayed
as a storm-swept shallop
Tosses and leaps in the seas, and Phaëthon, cow-
ering close to the sides of it clung.

XIII.

For now to the stars, to the stars, they surged and
the earth was a dwindling gleam thereunder,
Yea, now to the home of the Father of gods and
he rose in the wrath that none can quell,
Beholding the mortal charioteer, and the rolling
heavens were rent with his thunder
And Phaëthon, smitten, reeled from the chariot!
Backward and out of it, headlong, he fell.

XIV.

Down, down, down, down from the glittering heights
of the firmament hurled
Like a falling star,, in a circle of fire, down the
sheer abysm of doom.
Down to the hiss and the heave of the seas far out
on the ultimate verge of the world,
That leapt with a roar to meet him, he fell and
they covered him o'er with their glorious
gloom,
Covered him deep with their rolling gloom,
Their depths of pitiful gloom.

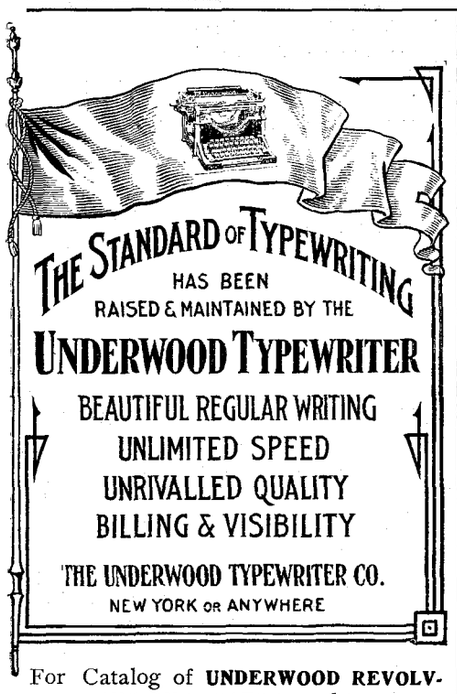
—*From The Bookman* (London).

## MOTOR MISCELLANY

**The Automobile as a Fire-fighter.**—Motor-propelled vehicles, which have been adapted to nearly every kind of pleasure and commercial transportation, have so far been but little used by city fire departments in the fighting of fire. Automobile fire-engines have been used in this country, but not extensively. In Milan, however, the municipal authorities have been experimenting since 1901 with various kinds of motor-driven apparatus. *The Automobile* (New York) quotes the report of Vice-Consul Ernest Santi, of that city, on the progress made in this line. Says this paper:

The first automobile fire-engine tried in Milan in the year 1901 was a benzine-car, ten horse-power, and was fitted with first-aid material and with places for four firemen. The second trial was made with an American car (the Oldsmobile) of seven horse-power, for the use of the chief officers, and with a Panhard car for four firemen, which was at first used as a first-aid car, but was then rebuilt into an engine by using the motor of the car, when not running, for pumping purposes.

In 1905 the fire brigade bought an Orion car of Italian make and fitted it with a piston pump with a delivery of 790 quarts of water, and driven by the motor of the car when not running. These first trials were satisfactory, but their continuance showed

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Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water just before retiring brings refreshing sleep.



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that some most important changes would have to be made so as to get a perfect working of the engine.

In 1906 the Milan department bought two large automobiles, Bianchi cars, made in Milan. These two 18 and 24 horse-power cars were intended for carrying the men to fires, but the system was of little value, as the crews arrived so far ahead of the horse-engines that they had to remain idle for some time until the slower apparatus arrived. For this reason on one of the cars a small pump was fixt, worked by the motor when the car was not running. An Italian-made pump was built especially for this service so as to fill the smallest possible space, while, being a piston pump, it delivered the water as high as an ordinary fire-engine. The pump is 2 feet long, 1 1-5 feet wide, and 1 3-10 feet high, everything included. It has two cylinders coupled together with two connected pistons. The pump weighs 275½ pounds. Starting is effected by the same lever by which the motor is worked. The interlocking mechanism of the wheels during the working of the pump is closed in an aluminum box, with an oil-bath, and supported by spherical bearings. The disposition of the pump is such that the car itself did not have to be modified in any way. The handle for the aspirator is on the posterior side, next to the benzine-tank, and the handle for the pressure-tube is under the right forward seat. The air-tube for the pressure mechanism is fixt to a corner of the car.

The maximum velocity of this car on a plain is 44 miles per hour, altho as a rule it runs generally at 37 miles, with a cargo of four men, one officer and chauffeur, together with hose and first-aid material. Experiments have shown that the maximum delivery of the pump is about 500 quarts per minute, and the mean delivery 450 quarts.

The Milan Fire Brigade has also experimented recently with a steam automobile pumping-engine bought recently from a firm in Saxony. The chassis, a U-shaped frame, resting on springs attached to the axles, carries the boiler, the motor, and the mechanisms for the propulsion of the car and for the pump. The rear wheels have a diameter of 3 feet. The front wheels have solid india-rubber tires, while the large wheels have double solid tires. A special friction differential apparatus allows one wheel to go forward and the other to work backward, to be guided in places where the streets have sharp curves. The motor propulsion of both the pump and the car has two cylinders, with the so-called Stephenson disposition. The pump is a two-cylinder machine. The fuel can be either coal or petroleum, but petroleum is found much more convenient, as the stoker only turns the tap on and the flame is immediately working. The feeding of the boiler can be effected in three ways—by the injector, by a hand-pump, and by a special steam-pump. There are two water-tanks—a small one on the rear


## OLD SOAKERS

**Get Saturated With Caffeine.**

When a person has used coffee for a number of years and gradually declined in health it is time the coffee should be left off in order to see whether or not that has been the cause of the trouble.

A lady in Huntsville, Ala., says she used coffee for about 40 years, and for the past 20 years has had severe stomach trouble. "I have been treated by many physicians but all in vain. Everything failed to give relief. Was prostrated for some time, and came near dying. When I recovered sufficiently to partake of food and drink I tried coffee again and it soured on my stomach.

"I finally concluded that coffee was the cause of my troubles and stopped using it. I tried tea in its place and then milk but neither agreed with me; then I commenced using Postum, had it properly made and it was very pleasing to the taste.

"I have now used it four months, and my health is so greatly improved that I can eat almost anything I want and can sleep well, whereas, before, I suffered for years with insomnia.

"I have found the cause of my troubles and a way to get rid of them. You can depend upon it, I appreciate Postum."

"There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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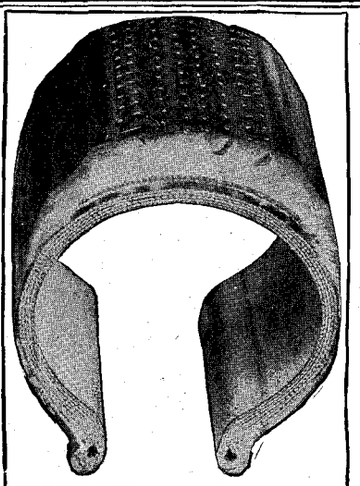
"This invention is certainly a step in the right direction for it eliminates one of the greatest dangers in driving—the side slip or skidding."
—*Philadelphia North American, June 16th.*

¶ No tire in the history of the automobile has made such a pronounced and instantaneous success. The Press, Owners who Drive, Chauffeurs, Professional Racing Men—all Motordom is enthusiastic in praise of this, the greatest tire invention of the age. ¶ This tire in a few brief months has to its credit a list of speed, hill climbing and endurance victories never achieved by any other tire. ¶ It isn't safe to drive a car that skids. Get Hartford Midgley Tread Tires at once and accept no substitute.



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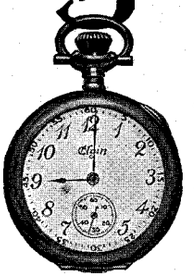
# The Lady Elgin



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of the engine next to the boiler, and a larger one under the seat of the chauffeur.

Five firemen and a stoker can be accommodated on the car, which, so laden, can run at a mean speed of 15½ miles per hour, altho on a smooth road and with no obstacles in the way of other traffic it has run easily at the rate of 22 miles. Experiments have shown that the car can deliver 950 quarts of water per minute at a sufficient height. The machine when running requires 30 horse-power and the pump 25 horse-power.

The remarkably small brigade, as well as the low fire loss, in Milan, the population of which is nearly 600,000, is explained wholly by the strict inspection laws and by the stone and cement construction required by the laws.

---

**The Doctor's New Buggy.**—*Autocar* (London), on the authority of a doctor who has tried both horse- and motor-driven vehicles for reaching his patients, declares that in most cases the latter is preferable for reasons of economy in time and money. To quote this paper:

A doctor who has relinquished the horse for a De Dion car has been comparing his motor with the horse brougham it displaced. A very careful record was kept of time, distance, and calls in both cases. We can not perhaps do better than quote the doctor's own words:

"I first took a very careful record of times, distances, and calls that I did on an ordinary day's run in my brougham. I left home at ten o'clock, and made eleven visits, traveled a shade over seven miles so far as I could measure it, and got back home again at 1.5; went out again in the afternoon at 2.30, back again at 5.40, during which time I covered six miles and made seven visits. The next day I covered practically the same route and the same number of visits, and in the morning was back again and finished at 12.5, went out again in the afternoon at 2 because my first call was farthest away, did fifteen miles in the afternoon, paid six calls, was back again at 4.40.

"The second afternoon on the little De Dion the visits were made up by one call, which I was able to make a considerable distance away, and which in the ordinary way of things I should have had to make a special journey to by train. The net gain to me is that I can cover a greater mileage in a day and have extra time to myself; but a curious phase about it is that, for some reason or other which I am not clear on, a motor-car appears to be more restful to me, and I actually seem fresher at the finish, altho everything is done more quickly than driving behind my horses. I am having this particular point tested in a scientific manner, and hope to establish this as a fact or not; but at the present that is my impression, that the motor-car leaves one actually physically fresher."

---

**An Automobile Hunt.**—"Hunting game in South Africa in motor-cars is surely the most advanced use to which the ubiquitous automobile has been put." *The Autocar* (London), which prints this assertion, tells of how the Crown Prince of Portugal has recently enjoyed just this kind of sport. We read:

During the recent visit of the Crown Prince of Portugal to South Africa he accepted the invitation of Mr. S. Marks to a morning's shooting at Wolvehock, just over the Transvaal border in the Orange River Colony. About a dozen fine automobiles were at the station to meet the distinguished party, and quickly took them to the shooting-box, six miles distant. The eight guns were in powerful motor-cars—the Prince was in Mr. S. Marks's forty-horse-power Napier—and an exciting three hours was spent in rounding up the blesbok and springbok. They frequently showed even the powerful Napier a clean pair of heels, but the fact that they always run against or across the wind enabled the motors to bring them within range again and again. It was only necessary for a motor to cross their wind a mile away, and they immediately changed their course. . . . . .

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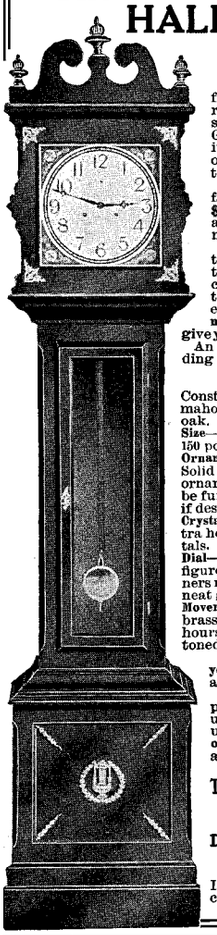

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Use it 10 days and, if satisfactory, remit us its price, $29.50; or $8 first payment and $3 per month for eight months.

This beautiful Colonial timepiece, exactly like photograph, cannot be duplicated elsewhere for several times the price we ask. We eliminate the profits of **Salesmen, jobbers and retailers,** and give you the benefit of this saving.

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Constructed of polished cherry, mahoganized, or polished, selected oak.

**Size**—Height 7½ feet. Weight 150 pounds.

**Ornaments**—Etruscan ornaments. Solid cast brass, polished. Top ornaments, brass and silver. Can be furnished without ornaments if desired.

**Crystals**—Both doors French, extra heavy, polished, beveled crystals.

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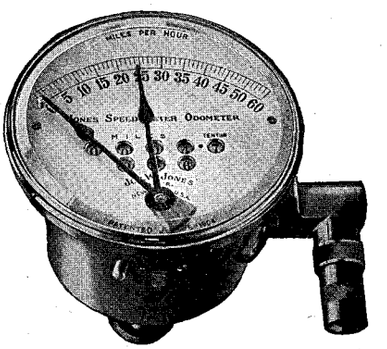


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one's hand, and the motors raced over the great plains almost as easily as on a hard road. But a few holes or ant-heaps did not worry. Everything was taken in flying leaps, and with a dozen beautiful springbok or the large blesbok streaking away for the horizon with a half-mile lead, inequalities in the ground were the last things considered. Two and three miles, and sometimes more, were often necessary before the speedy animals could be approached within range.

**Touring 50,000 Miles.**—Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Glidden arrived in London recently in their touring-car after having traveled over 42,000 miles in the same car through most of the countries of the world. The aspiration of these tourists is reported by the *Car* (London) to be the covering of a round 50,000 miles in the same machine. We read:

Up to the present date Mr. Glidden has covered the amazing distance of 42,367 miles, visiting thirty-five different countries, and passing through more than 11,000 towns and settlements *en route*. The tour began in London in 1901, upon a twenty-four horse-power four-cylinder Napier car, . . . and the same vehicle has carried Mr. and Mrs. Glidden ever since, only being sent to the makers twice—and for minor repairs—during the whole period. Often the travelers have been hundreds, if not indeed thousands, of miles from any repair shop, so that they have had to thank the extraordinary reliability of the Napier car for bringing them through so successfully. Careful organization along the route of the itinerary has been, of course, essential, and Mr. Glidden begins his arrangements for the necessary stores of petrol and lubrication some two years ahead of the time at which he will see them.

He attributes his immunity from accidents and breakdown to the fact that he never forces his car


## SENSE ABOUT FOOD

**Facts About Food Worth Knowing.**

It is a serious question sometimes to know just what to eat when a person's stomach is out of order and most foods cause trouble.

Grape-Nuts food can be taken at any time with the certainty that it will digest. Actual experience of people is valuable to any one interested in foods.

A Terre Haute woman writes: "I had suffered with indigestion for about four years, ever since an attack of typhoid fever, and at times could eat nothing but the very lightest food, and then suffer such agony with my stomach I would wish I never had to eat anything. I was urged to try Grape-Nuts and since using it I do not have to starve myself any more, but I can eat it at any time and feel nourished and satisfied, dyspepsia is a thing of the past, and I am now strong and well.

"My husband also had an experience with Grape-Nuts. He was very weak and sickly in the spring. Could not attend to his work. He was put under the doctor's care, but medicine did not seem to do him any good until he began to leave off ordinary food and use Grape-Nuts. It was positively surprising to see the change in him. He grew better right off, and naturally he has none but words of praise for Grape-Nuts.

"Our boy thinks he cannot eat a meal without Grape-Nuts, and he learns so fast at school that his teacher and other scholars comment on it. I am satisfied that it is because of the great nourishing elements in Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason."

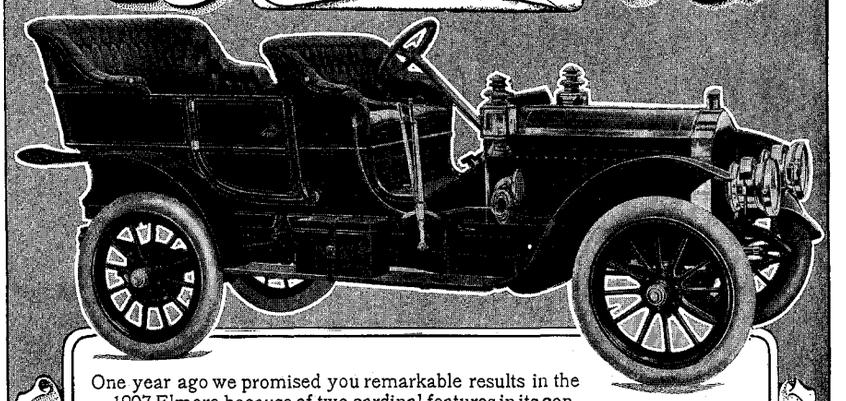
It contains the phosphate of potash from wheat and barley which combines with albumen to make the gray matter to daily refill the brain and nerve centres.

It is a pity that people do not know what to feed their children. There are many mothers who give their youngsters almost any kind of food and when they become sick begin to pour the medicine down them. The real way is to stick to proper food and be healthy and get along without medicine and expense.

# The Car That Has No Valves

# 1908 Elmore

VALVELESS 2 CYCLE



One year ago we promised you remarkable results in the 1907 Elmore because of two cardinal features in its construction: **Continuous turning power** and the absence of **all** valves.

Fresh from the brilliant fulfillment of that promise, we come to you now with the absolute assurance of a betterment equally as vital as either of the others, to wit:—We now have, with the installation of the Atwater-Kent spark generator, the most perfect system of ignition ever placed in an automobile.

That you may immediately appreciate the extraordinary nature of this newest Elmore development, let us say that with this system of ignition the Elmore four-cylinder car has repeatedly run 2000 miles on one set of six small dry-cells.

If you still fail to grasp the far-reaching significance of this improvement, let us explain further that this means practically **an entire season's use** of your car on two sets of dry-cells—with which every Elmore is equipped.

If you will try and conceive, in addition to this economy of current, an ignition system in which you absolutely escape all the mental strain and worry incident to the troubles which arise from batteries, timer or coils—you will begin to understand why we rank this achievement in importance with the continuous torque of the Elmore two-cycle motor and its freedom from valves.

As to the incalculable advantages of the latter, the evidence of years attained a volume in 1907 which actually removes the entire question from the realms of controversy. The great increase in six-cylinder cars is in itself a confession of the inherent defectiveness of the four-cycle principle of intermittent impulses—and an admission that the continuous turning power of the Elmore is indispensable to the perfect car.

We would advise every owner in America who wishes to keep in touch with the most important development in automobile construction to study the valveless two-cycle Elmore for 1908. Send for catalogue A, which speaks specifically of the advantages of the new ignition system.

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in any way, being quite contented to do from 100 to 150 miles a day. He is very careful in starting, taking corners, and especially in avoiding the use of his brakes as far as possible by using the engine compression in lieu of the mechanical brakes when descending hills. His car weighs, laden, 36 cwt., but, nevertheless, he has obtained excellent results with his tires—these have been Dunlops for the last four years—often running 4,000 miles on a pair of rear tires and sometimes 10,000 miles on the front tires. The wheels of this car are of large diameter, forty inches, but only 120-mm. tires are fitted to them.

By fitting flanged-steel wheels Mr. Glidden has been able, by special permission, to travel nearly 7,000 miles on various railway tracks in America, thus making a route between places which are not connected in any other way. The following list shows the countries already traveled in, and to visit them Mr. Glidden has twice encircled the globe:

| | Countries. | Miles. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Afridis | 41 |
| 2. | Annam | Crossed frontier |
| 3. | Australia | 2,109 |
| 4. | Austria | 627 |
| 5. | Bavaria | 295 |
| 6. | Belgium | 160 |
| 7. | Bohemia | 315 |
| 8. | Burmah | 509 |
| 9. | Canada | 1251 |
| 10. | Ceylon | 1,334 |
| 11. | China | 308 |
| 12. | Cochin China | 652 |
| 13. | Denmark | 306 |
| 14. | England | 3,906 |
| 15. | Fiji | 200 |
| 16. | France | 4,565 |
| 17. | Germany | 1,546 |
| 18. | Hawaii | 30 |
| 19. | Holland | 435 |
| 20. | Hongkong | 170 |
| 21. | Ireland | 1,510 |
| 22. | India | 4,345 |
| 23. | Italy | 508 |
| 24. | Japan | 1,122 |
| 25. | Java | 1,250 |
| 26. | Mexico | 753 |
| 27. | New Zealand | 1,145 |
| 28. | Scotland | 1,458 |
| 29. | Spain | 30 |
| 30. | Straits Settlements | 393 |
| 31. | Swat | 21 |
| 32. | Sweden | 1,540 |
| 33. | Switzerland | 1,097 |
| 34. | United States | 7,977 |
| 35. | Wales | 549 |
| | Total | 42,567 |

Land's End England, John o'Groats, Scotland, August and September, 1907.

Mrs. Glidden has accompanied her husband throughout every mile of these wonderful tours, and is now about to explore with him several countries in Southern Europe.

---

**A Mile a Minute on the Water.**—Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian expert in air navigation, is so confident of his ability to construct a boat which will travel sixty miles an hour over water that he has wagered $10,000 on the outcome of experiments he is now conducting. He has agreed with Fernand Charron, a noted French automobile-builder, who has accepted the wager, that the *Number Eighteen*, as he calls his new freak boat, will make 100 kilometres (62.1 miles) within an hour. *The Automobile* (New York, October 3) has this to say of the craft, which is of the hydroplane construction:

This week, at his private workshop in Neuilly, the young Brazilian aeronaut gave an opportunity to a few friends to inspect the machine with which he expects to accomplish his record-breaking clip. The hydroplane consists . . . of three cigar-shaped floats, built of aluminum and wood and covered with a silk waterproof envelop. The center float is a little more than thirty-two feet in length, the two others being about a third that size. The three floats are united by a light metal cross frame, and above the center cigar is a raised skeleton platform on which the motor will be mounted. At the rear is a transverse wood float attached by means of metal stays to the tail of the cigar. It is above this frame that the operator's saddle has been fixt, the rudder to be placed later almost directly under.

Without motor or propeller the hydroplane weighs less than two hundred pounds, which is one of the


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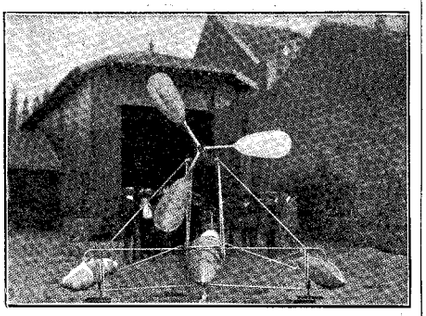
lightest constructions ever made for its size. In all probability the three cigar-shaped floats will be filled with comprest air. Arrangements have been made for the supply of a special 16-cylinder Antoinette motor to develop 120 horse-power and not to weigh more than one kilogram per horse-power; thus the weight of the engine will be about 260 pounds. Mr. Levavassor, the maker of the Antoinette, has supplied all the motors for Santos-Dumont's latest machines and has made such progress in the construction of light motors that he guarantees weight not to exceed one kilo per indicated horse-power.

Santos-Dumont declares that he bases his success largely on the great saving of weight he has been able to accomplish. Previous attempts at producing high-speed hydroplanes have failed, in his opinion, because of needlessly heavy construction. It is certain that the latest addition to the hydroplane world will not err in this respect. *Number Eighteen*, as the Brazilian inventor has christened his apparatus, for it is the eighteenth in a varied line of balloons, hydroplanes, and aeroplanes, is a masterpiece in the art of eliminating skin friction,



"NUMBER EIGHTEEN."

The hydroplane which its inventor expects will skip over the water at sixty miles an hour.

and appears likely, driven by a reliable motor, to attain the prolonged speed for which it has been built.

*The Car* (London) of later date reports the success attending the first trial of the boat:

Santos-Dumont had invited all those interested in motor-boating to come and inspect his new craft, and when it was slipt into the water an immense crowd of people had assembled on the quay. When in the water the craft lies submerged to about half the depth of the tubes, but when in motion it should rise onto the blades and thus glide over the surface of the water. As the motor was not yet in position, it was decided to make a trial trip down the Seine in tow of the speedy *Lorraine*, and a rope was therefore attached. As the *Lorraine* increased its speed the hydroplane came up to the surface and began to glide on its two narrow blades, much to the satisfaction of its inventor.

The gliding motion was maintained as long as the *Lorraine* kept up its speed, but whether the craft will be able to do the same thing when loaded with its 120-horse-power motor and helmsman remains to be seen. The hydroplane is no new thing in Paris, and those who have had previous experience in that form of craft are very skeptical as to whether Santos-Dumont will be able to attain his coveted sixty miles per hour. Work is, however, being pushed forward rapidly in the inventor's shed at Neuilly, and as the motor will be soon in place the real trials will then begin.

Trials of the boat under its own power, which were to have been held last week, had to be postponed because of an involuntary bath taken by the inventor when an accompanying barge fouled the hydroplane.

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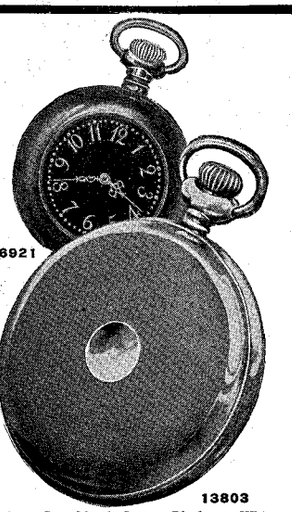


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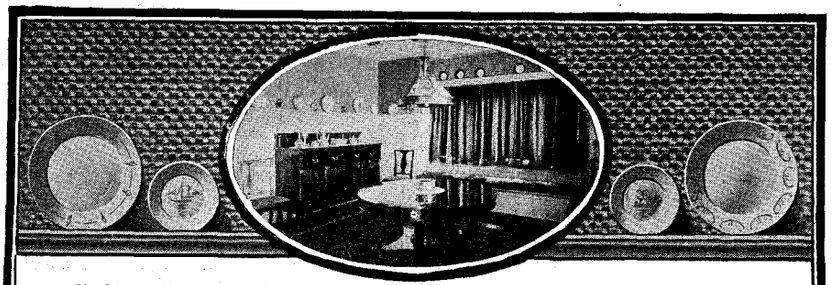

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## PERSONAL

**Wu's Questions Turned to Account.**—W. E. Rose, in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, tells the story of how Wu Ting-Fang unconsciously assisted a romance:

The statement that Wu Ting-Fang is coming back to Washington recalls a story that Robertus Love told me some time ago. Robertus was on the staff of one of the St. Louis papers when the distinguished celestial visited that city, and was assigned to interview him. As usual, it was Wu who did the interviewing. After a brief fusillade of general questions he became personal.

"Are you married?" he glibly asked.

"No," replied Robertus.

"Why not?"

"My salary is too small."

"Why is it too small?"

"I don't know."

"Would you marry if they gave you more salary?"

"Yes."

Here the diplomat was called away, and Robertus returned to the office.

"Get it?" the city editor called to him.

"Yes. But it's largely personal."

"That's all right. Give us exactly what the old man said. We want it characteristic."

So Robertus wrote out the conversation word for word, and it appeared in the morning paper exactly as he wrote it.

In the afternoon he was called into the managing editor's room. That arbiter of reportorial fates and salaries looked up at him with a decorous grin.

"Your salary hereafter," he said, "will be so-and-so," and he named a substantial increase.

And Robertus was married a few days later.

---

**Their Father's Sons.**—Two sons of President Garfield seem to have inherited much of the executive ability of their father. One of these, Harry Augustus, is now president of Williams College, and the other, James Rudolph, is Secretary of the Interior. In the October number of *Munsey's Magazine* appears a short sketch of the lives of these two brothers. We read:

It has almost passed into a commonplace that the sons of distinguished men do not make a name for themselves, that they are obscured by their father's greatness. Accepting this as generally true, there are still many notable exceptions. The most famous instance in American political life is found in the Adams family of Massachusetts, two members of which were Presidents of the United States, while several others have had distinguished careers.

Another exception seems to exist in the family of President Garfield, two of whose four sons have rapidly attained to prominence. The first of these is James Rudolph Garfield, now Secretary of the Interior. The political progress of this young official has been achieved within less than a dozen years. On leaving college he took up the practise of the law in Cleveland, and his first appearance in public life was in 1896, when he was elected to the Ohio Senate from his father's old district. As a Senator he fought the old politicians vigorously, and secured the passage of the Garfield Corrupt Practises Act. In 1902 President Roosevelt made him a member of the Civil Service Commission, and in the following year Commissioner of Corporations, in the Department of Commerce and Labor. His first official report in that capacity startled the country by its frankness, and by his statement that the present diversity of corporation law in the United States amounts to anarchy. At the beginning of the present year he was promoted to a full cabinet position in succession to Secretary Hitchcock, whose vigorous campaign against the violators of the Federal land-laws Mr. Garfield is following up with no less energy.

Harry Augustus Garfield, who is two years older than his strenuous brother, has also made his mark, having lately been called to the presidency of Williams College—an institution of which he and all his brothers are graduates, as was their father.



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President Garfield. Harry Augustus Garfield is the first head of Williams College who did not come from the pulpit. He has been for years a lawyer, and a lawyer who was not content with what law students call a "bread-and-butter education." He is grounded not only in the practise but in the theory and the history of law, having studied not only at Columbia in this country, but at Oxford and in the London Inns of Court. He has interested himself in municipal reforms, has helped to reorganize the United States consular service, and in 1903 was made professor of politics in Princeton University.

The activity and energy of the younger Garfields were shown when they were mere children living in the White House, where they were filled with the spirit of mischief and played many pranks. One of their favorite amusements, it is said, was to empty an ink-bottle over the Presidential desk. Their boyishness was, in fact, a direct inheritance from their father, who was full of humor, genial in manner, and always courteous; so that even his political enemies were fond of him.

---

**Making a Fortune at Seventy-eight.**—William Morris Stewart, for twenty-eight years United States Senator from Nevada, left Washington about three years ago and declared himself nearly "broke." Now, at the age of eighty-one, it is reported that he is again a rich man. The Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* has this to say of the ex-Senator's spectacular ups and downs in the field of finance:

Senator Stewart literally started on nothing. He is a native of New York, but from childhood to manhood lived in Ohio, where he attended school. A friend assisted him to Yale College, which he left as a Forty-niner for California. There he went to work with pick and shovel, "and in this way accumulated some money." Fifty-five years ago he began the study of law and forty-seven years ago he moved to Nevada, where he amassed a fortune in the development of the great Comstock lode. As a Nevada pioneer he was a member of the constitutional convention when that territory came into the Union, and he had two periods from that Commonwealth in the United States Senate—one of ten years and another of eighteen. For years he lived in palatial homes, somewhat spectacularly. He was given to expensive fads and to speculation and, as he says, he finally left the Senate because he was too poor to live in Washington. Then it was back to Nevada, this time to the Tonopah field, where he opened a law office; but evidently the lure of gold attracted him more than the practise of his profession, for he is once more a wealthy man and can take life easy as of yore, excepting that he declines to "run with the boys" as he did in the old days. All of which demonstrates that this is a country of great opportunities for old men with pluck.

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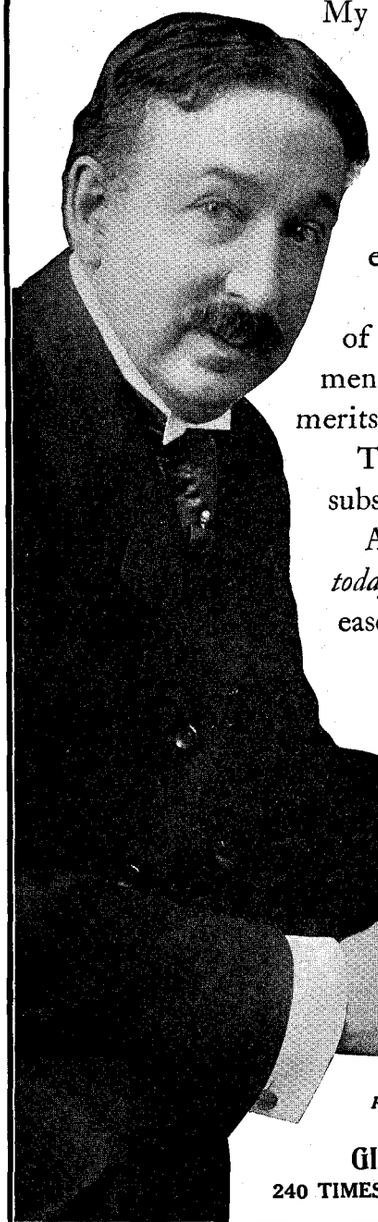
**Thomas P. Gore.**—The selection of Thomas P. Gore by the Democrats of Oklahoma for United States Senator calls wide attention to the remarkable life of this Western statesman. The story of his achievements in the face of great physical handicap is "well worth a study by every American boy," says the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, which continues thus:

Mr. Gore is now but thirty-seven years old, an unusually youthful age at which to win a seat in the Senate. When he was eight a playmate hit him in the eye. Three years later, while a page in the Mississippi Senate, an arrow from a crossbow destroyed the other eye. Thus at eleven he lived in total darkness. Nevertheless, he went on with his studies and at sixteen entered a normal college. He was graduated with distinction, his only assistance meanwhile being supplied by a roommate who studied aloud. In 1892, when only twenty-two, Gore was graduated from the law department of Cumberland University. He had developed a wonderful memory, while a taste for forensics and debate, and a natural wit, had given him political prominence. He had been nominated for the

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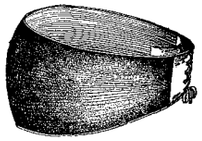

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Legislature before he was of age. He went to Oklahoma only six years ago, a stranger, and as a member of the Territorial Senate to which he was elected a year later, he displayed such capacity that his elevation to the Federal Senate followed. This honor he won, tho blind and poor, over a millionaire banker and a wealthy attorney, his memory, wit, eloquence, and ability being more than the opposition could overcome.

This is a wonderful triumph for a blind boy, and it carries its own lesson. Not all blind boys or poor boys can become United States Senators, but no youth should permit himself to be shouldered out of the real race of life because of physical misfortune or poverty. . . . . .

Oddly enough, this Senator-to-be Gore does not have near the strength of features that Robert L. Owen, the other Oklahoma Senator, and Charles Carter, Congressman-elect from the Fourth Oklahoma district, present. Owen is one-eighth Cherokee Indian, and Carter one-fourth Chickasaw with some Cherokee blood in his veins. Carter has an especially strong face, and Owen is not much inferior in this respect, while Gore has a weak appearance, as if he lacked decision, courage, energy, and will—and yet he has all these in abundance. Is this apparent contradiction due to the fact that his eyes are dead—the windows of his soul closed, and therefore the real glory of the human expression lacking? It is a strange and eery study—the contrast between these three remarkable men.

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**Earning a Doctor's Degree in Sweden.**—Miss Valfrid Palmgren, Ph.D., is now in this country studying the systems of some of our great libraries. She comes from Sweden, where she is assistant librarian of the Royal State Library in Stockholm. A special dispensation from the King was required before she could secure this position, for the constitution of Sweden provides that only men shall hold state offices and the staff of the Royal Library are state officials. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* describes the preparation which was necessary before she received her Ph.D. degree from Upsala University two years ago. In Sweden, says the writer, this is a most impressive honor. "Not only is the test of scholarship very high, but the university retains all the traditional procedure" which has been abolished at other institutions. We read further:

Miss Palmgren made a special study of philology, and her thesis was on the French infinitive of the fifteenth century; the exact title being *Observations sur l'infinitif dans Agrippe d'Aubigne.*

After her return from Paris, where she had completed the study of her special subject, Miss Palmgren returned to the University of Upsala for examination for her degree. The first step in the ceremony was to "nail her thesis" in the hall. This is the formal notice to faculty and general public that a candidate gives of his or her intention. Two weeks after the nailing a date was set for the doctor's disputation which was held in a huge hall. Three disputants are appointed to question the applicant, the first of whom must speak at least one hour in criticism of the thesis, the second is expected to speak an equal length of time, while the third has the prerogative of making comments in a lighter vein. This system of requiring the faculty to argue on all the subjects which may be presented by degree candidates is thought an excellent test of the professor's learning, but is an ordeal that few Amercan faculties would care to face, for during the month of May of each year there is a disputation almost daily, preparatory to commencement day of the university. On the day of Miss Palmgren's disputation the great hall was filled with a distinguished audience of men and women, for few women in Sweden go up for a doctor's degree, and she was the youngest woman candidate that had ever been presented. As she mounted the platform and faced the audience and her three official disputants, who were seated on the stage, the silence was intense. It should be said that the whole proceeding must be in the language in which the thesis is written, and in this case it was in French.

Miss Palmgren had the first right of criticism; that is, she could point out any faults she had discovered in her thesis since it had been printed, and the disputants could not then use the same argument against her. Then the first judge proceeded to his criticism; every argument advanced had to be met by the candidate, and either refuted or it was counted against her. In this first argument the professor is as much on trial as the candidate, and his proficiency is gaged by the number of points left for the second inquisitor. For three hours the disputation went on, Miss Palmgren standing through the entire time, and the audience paying the closest attention, and applauding first one and then the other during the arguments. When the third judge was reached, he contented himself with some facetious comments, which Miss Palmgren did not answer, as it is permissible for the candidate to ignore them. Then, turning to the audience she invited


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any other disputant to come forward, if they wished to criticize her contention. This is an exciting moment for the longsuffering candidate, for it frequently happens that some one responds to the invitation; but at this time no one went forward, and there was a sigh of relief when the three judges arose, which was the sign of conclusion. Two weeks later the final ceremony took place, and it was a beautiful and dignified procedure. Miss Palmgren was first crowned with several wreaths of laurel by members of the faculty, then, kneeling, she had placed upon the wedding-ring finger a broad band of gold, ornamented with laurel leaves, and finally was given the diploma of her degree. As is customary with successful candidates, she gave a supper to professors and all who had taken part in investing her with the degree.

## FINANCIAL

**Savings-bank Insurance.**—The last session of the Massachusetts Legislature enacted a law permitting the savings-banks of the State to enter, under certain restrictions, into the business of life insurance. This law goes into effect on the seventh of next month, and some of the financial papers and the general press are discussing the probabilities of its successful operation. Mr. Louis Brandeis, who is credited by *The Bankers' Magazine* (New York), with being the pioneer in the agitation for this kind of insurance, writes in the *American Federationist* (Scranton, October) about the new law. The field for such insurance was made evident, he says, previous to the proceedings of the Armstrong Committee, by investigation of the industrial companies doing business in Massachusetts. It was found, he reports, that in the fifteen years ending December 31, 1905, the workingmen of that State had paid out in industrial insurance the sum of $61,294,887. In return the companies had paid in death benefits, endowments, and surrender values only $21,819,606. And only some ten millions had been added to the reserve funds of the companies during that period. It seemed to the investigators, therefore, that this was not a very profitable business from the workingman's standpoint. The writer continues, showing how the new law is intended to provide a better insurance scheme for this "industrial" class:

Calculation further disclosed that if this $61,294,887, instead of being paid to the industrial life-insurance companies, had been deposited in Massachusetts savings-banks, and the depositors had withdrawn from the banks only an amount equal to the aggregate of $21,819,606, which they received from the insurance companies during those fifteen years, the balance remaining in the savings-banks at the end of that period, namely, December 31, 1905, with the accumulated interest, would have amounted to $49,931,548.35, and this altho the savings-banks would have paid upon these increased deposits in taxes to the Commonwealth more than four times the amount which was actually paid by the insurance companies on account of the insurance.

The purpose of the new Massachusetts law is to put an end to this waste of workingmen's earnings by substituting the economic and altruistic methods of the savings-banks for the waste and greed which have in large measure attended the operation of the industrial insurance companies.

Some saving will result from the fact that there are no stockholders in these banks to receive exorbitant dividends and that the banks are operated at an exceptionally low expense rate. But the main gain is to come from the abolition of the solicitation of insurance through agents, with its attendant heavy percentage of lapsed policies, and the discontinuance of the weekly collection of premiums at the homes of the insured.

The savings-banks are to receive applications for


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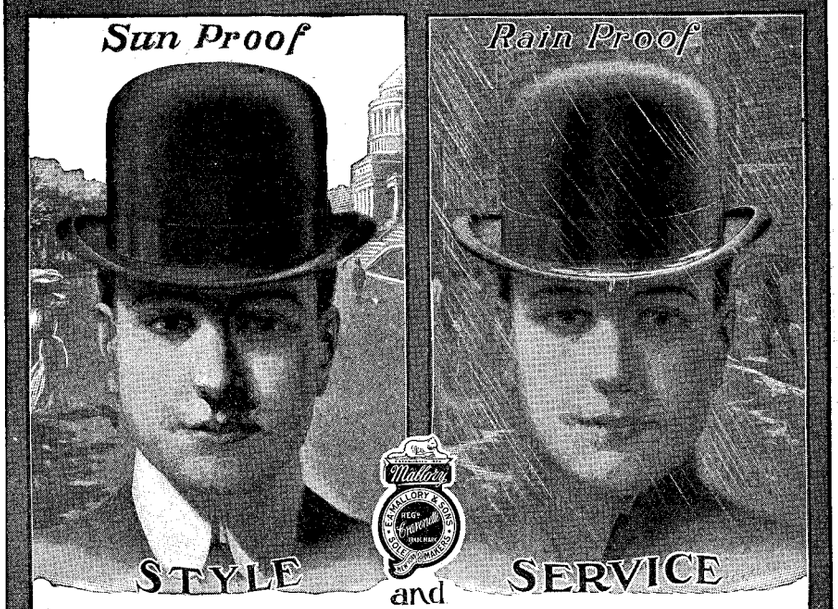


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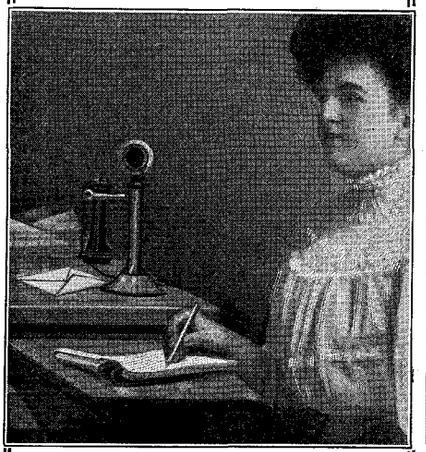

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insurance as they receive deposits—that is, without personal solicitation. The premiums are to be received at the bank, and not collected at the homes of the insured. Weekly payments are to be abolished as unnecessarily expensive, and a premium payment at longer intervals, probably monthly, is to be substituted. It is expected that to a large extent the following simple, convenient, and inexpensive method of paying premiums will ultimately be adopted. The insured will, upon the issuing of the policy, if he is not already a savings-bank depositor, be requested to become such, and will give to the bank a standing order to draw on the savings fund in favor of the insurance fund to meet the premium payments as they fall due. The payment of premiums will thus become automatic so long as the policy-holder has any funds on deposit.

No one supposes that the savings-banks insurance system will at once supplant the private companies, which had in the aggregate on January 1, 1907, 1,176,044 industrial policies outstanding in Massachusetts. The establishment by the savings-banks of a department for the issue of life insurance is permissive, not compulsory. The banks will enter upon the new field only gradually. Therefore, at first the old companies will retain in a large part of the State the field undisputed. But, besides this, even in those places where savings insurance banks are established, the old companies will have ample scope for their activity. Despite the lower premium rates which the savings-banks will be able to offer, there must long be a large number of the less thrifty for whom the eloquence of the solicitor and the weekly domiciliary visit of the collector will be essential to the taking out or the maintenance of insurance. Gradually, however, the system will be extended throughout the State, as the people learn to appreciate the advantages of the new system, and the lower premiums which the savings-banks will be able to offer must in time prove irresistible, and the private companies will be compelled to adopt the main features of the new system or to retire from the field.

The recent Massachusetts law contemplates, however, far more than cheaper insurance. Indeed, its most far-reaching effect will probably be found in its provision for the issue of annuities.

The American workingman has come to feel keenly the danger of superannuation. On every side he hears of employers discriminating in favor of young men, a natural incident of the speeding of machinery and the introduction of new methods. Yet nowhere is any opportunity afforded him for providing himself in his younger years with an old-age annuity. The rising demand for old-age pensions supported by general taxation is in large part attributed to this fact.

The need of support in old age when earning capacity shall have lessened or ceased is indeed more apt to be present to the mind of the average workingman than the probable needs of his family in case of his death; for few men in good health think that premature death will overtake them. Labor leaders have therefore been particularly interested in the annuity feature of the new movement.

The provision for the future most appropriate to the wage-earner's needs is life insurance to protect his family while he is in middle life, the period when his children are young, and an annuity for his later years when he himself is old.

A combination policy which will furnish life insurance in the earlier years and be converted at, say, sixty, into an annuity is, therefore, the form of provision which it is believed will become most popular under the working of the savings-bank system.

Enough Massachusetts savings-banks have already signified their intention of establishing insurance departments to make certain that this new departure will receive a thorough test. And the test will be made under very favorable conditions. Ex-Governor Douglas, president of the People's Savings-Bank of Brockton, has been a stanch supporter of this new movement, and became the president of the league formed to secure the passage of the law authorizing this extension of savings-bank activity. Governor Douglas has already offered to provide for his bank the $25,000 guaranty fund which must be provided before any bank can establish an insurance department, and as his enthusiasm is shared by many of the trustees of his bank, this Brockton bank will probably be the first to enter upon the new field.


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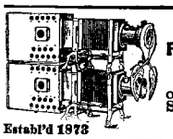

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**Bargains in Bonds.**—The low points reached by some of the standard stocks during the recent decline in the market has induced many "small investors" to buy stocks who have previously always considered such investments outside the scope of their pockets. *The Saturday Evening Post*, which had already recommended to its readers some of these "bargains in stock," tells how some equally good bargains can be picked up in the bond-market. It says in part:

While the prices of bonds do not fluctuate as readily as the prices of stocks, there is a certain kinship and sympathy between securities, and frequently, when the condition of the stock-market is unsettled, the feeling spreads to bonds in a more limited degree. It has happened, however, that during what is called a bad stock-market there has been a very good bond-market, with prices fairly high. One reason is that the price of bonds does not depend so entirely on the condition of business as stocks.

The present low bond-market is due to a number of causes. One of the principal causes is the fact that money is tight, or scarce, and as a result commands a high rate of interest. The people who ordinarily would be buying bonds that yielded them from 4 to 4½ per cent. prefer to lend out their money as cash and get from 5 to 7 per cent. The same attitude is taken by corporations, which under normal conditions would be heavy buyers of bonds.

A second reason is that, on account of the cheapness of high-class investment stocks, a great many investors are buying stocks instead of bonds. Still a third reason is that a great many holders of bonds have converted them into cash because they needed the money. Thus a great many desirable bonds have been thrown on the market.

Therefore, as in the case of any commodity of which there is an abundant supply and a decreasing demand, the prices have declined. Practically all kinds of bonds are cheap to-day. High-class bonds, which under normal conditions would sell at a price to yield not more than 4 per cent., are now on a basis to yield 4½ per cent. and in some cases 5 per cent. and more.

The investor never makes a mistake in buying a good bond, especially one that will run a number of years. He can put it away and know that he can collect his interest twice a year and not be disturbed by the movements of the stock-market. A bond, it is well to remember, is a very negotiable security—that is to say, you can borrow money on it, and, should an emergency arise when you need money, you can usually dispose of it without difficulty and usually with little, if any, sacrifice, providing, of course, that you have the right sort of bond.

No type of bond is more stable than high-class railroad bonds. They form a large part of the securities held by savings-banks in the States where there are strict laws governing savings-bank investments.

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**Nervy.**—"Tompkins has got more nerve than any man I ever met."

"What now?"

"He came over to my place yesterday to borrow my gun, saying he wanted to kill a dog that kept him awake nights."

"Well, what of it?"

"It was my dog he killed."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

**Misdirected Enterprise.**—Recently Prof. Edmund Burke, of the College of the City of New York, received a letter from a press-clipping bureau.

The letter informed the professor that his patronage was desired, and that as a sample of the bureau's work he would find enclosed a clipping from a speech by President Roosevelt in which he had quoted the professor's words.

Professor Burke read the clipping nearly through before he realized that the President was quoting from Edmund Burke's "Speech on Conciliation with the American Colonies" in 1775.—*New York Sun.*


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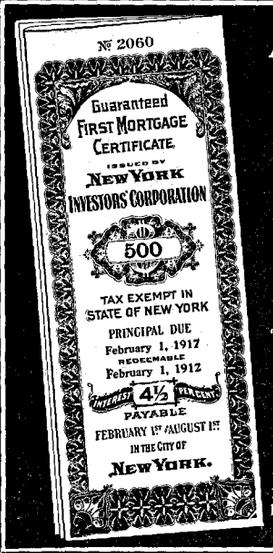


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AUNT MANDY—"Porely, ma'am. He was gittin' along all right, but now de doctah done say he got de convalescence." *Philadelphia Record.*

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**She Knew Why.**—DAUGHTER—"Father went off in good humor this morning."

MOTHER—"My! That reminds me. I forgot to ask him for any money."—*Christian Advocate* (New York).

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**The Old, Old Story.**—"And I am the very first you have loved, Bertha?"

"Of course you are. How tedious you men are! You all ask me the same question."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

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**No Longer an Apprentice.**—LADY (to blind beggar)—"Where's the boy who used to lead you round, my poor man?"

BEGGAR—"Oh, he's gone into business on his own account."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

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**The Way You Say It.**—"Does the razor hurt, sir?" inquired the barber, anxiously.

"Can't say," replied the victim, testily, "but my face does."—*Harper's Weekly.*

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**The Proof.**—"How do you know your husband loves you? Does he eat your cooking?"

"Yes, but he refuses to let me eat it."—*Houston Post.*

---

**Couldn't Get at It.**—An Irishman who had just united with the Catholic Church in a small town was careless enough to let the priest catch him coming out of a saloon with a jug under his arm. The priest waited for him to come by and said:

"Pat, what is it you have in that jug?"

"Whisky, sor," answered Pat.

"Whom does it belong to?" asked the good man.

"To me and me brudder Moike, sor."

"Well, say, Pat, pour yours out, and be a good man."

"I can't, sor; mine's on the bottom," answered Pat.—*Judge.*

---

**Needn't Stop for Him.**—SHE—"I suppose you are a lover of music?"

HE—"Oh, yes; but you can go right on playing just the same!"—*New York Evening Telegram.*

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**All He Cared for.**—SENATOR A.—"And do most of your constituents think as you do on this question?"

SENATOR X.—"Well, most of them think as they think I do."—*Somerville Journal.*

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**The Cheaper Way.**—"Do you know, hubby, that when I go to Ostend I shall dream of you every night?"

"If it's all the same to you, I would prefer to have you stay with me and dream of Ostend."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

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## CURRENT EVENTS

### Foreign.

October 11.—The Arbitration Committee of The Hague Peace Conference adopts a general declaration favoring obligatory arbitration. The United States delegation abstains from voting, refusing to retreat from its definite peace-court project.

October 12.—The Canadian Government decides to pay damages at once to the Japanese who suffered in Vancouver and later to ask the city to defray the costs.

A general strike brings all business to a standstill in Milan.

October 13.—Members of the Philippine Assembly decide in caucus not to have prayer at the opening session of the Assembly.

October 14.—Gustave Hervé, the French anti-military agitator, is arrested for writing articles inciting mutiny.

Work is resumed in Milan under the Government's promise to punish the troops who fired on the mob there, if investigation proves the shooting unjustified.

The British home fleet, under the command of Lord Charles Beresford, assembles for maneuvers in the North Sea and the Channel.

October 15.—Secretary Taft arrives in Manila where he is warmly welcomed by 50,000 natives.

October 16.—The Filipino Assembly is opened at Manila. Señor Osmena, Nationalist, former Governor of Cebu, is elected presiding officer of the body. In his address Secretary Taft holds out no hope of speedy self-government.

The church robberies in France by Antoine Thomas, now under arrest, are already estimated at $1,600,000.

October 17.—The Marconi transoceanic wireless-telegraph system is successfully put into operation between Glace Bay, N. S., and Clifden, Ireland. More than 5,000 words are transmitted during the day.

Prior to final adjournment on the 18th, the International Peace Conference at The Hague draws up a summary of work done.

### Domestic.

October 11.—The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railway Company is convicted in Los Angeles of rebating.

John D. Rockefeller gives $330,000 more to Chicago University.

October 12.—The armored cruisers *Tennessee* and *Washington*, under command of Rear-Admiral Sebree, sail from Hampton Roads for the Pacific.

October 13.—Excepting only the local union in Cleveland, striking telegraphers in leading cities unanimously vote to continue the strike, rejecting the arbitration suggestions of President Small.

October 14.—Judge Ball, of the Superior Court in Chicago, issues an injunction upon an application of Stuyvesant Fish restraining the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Railroad Securities Company of New York, and the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York from voting at least 286,731 shares of stock at the meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

President Small of the telegraphers is suspended and preparations are made for continuing the strike.

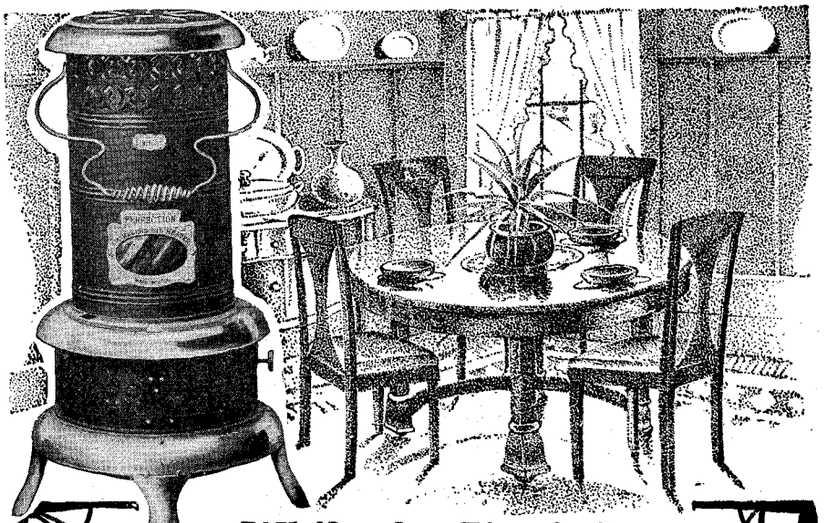
October 15.—Mr. Lane, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, tells of evidence found by him that the Southern Pacific Railroad has given rebates since the passage of the Hepburn Law.

Over twenty-five persons are killed and more than 600 are injured by a series of powder explosions in the plant of the Du Pont Powder Company, near Fontanet, Ind. The town is wrecked.

October 16.—A violent earthquake, supposed to have occurred in the neighborhood of the Bermudas, is recorded on the seismographs in Washington.

October 17.—F. Augustus Heinze resigns as president of the Mercantile National Bank of New York, to rehabilitate the suspended Stock-Exchange firm of Otto Heinze & Company.

Memhd Ali Bey, the first ambassador to be sent to the United States from Turkey, arrives in Washington.

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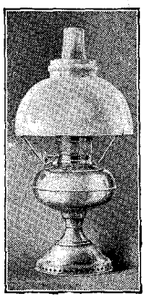

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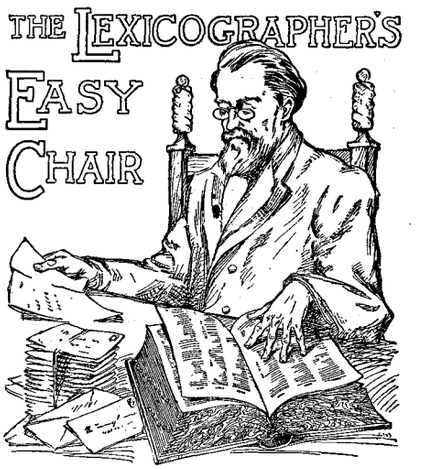


**In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.**

"J. B. E.," McKeesport, Pa.—"Please give your views of the meaning of 'imitation,' 'genuine,' and 'counterfeit.'"

That which is *genuine* has the character or origin represented; it is not false, spurious, or adulterated. A genuine article is one that has all the characteristics of the original and belongs to the true or pure stock. A genuine individual is one that is frank and true, as distinguished from one that is affected or hypocritical. A genuine document is one written by the author whose name it bears.

That which is *imitation* is a thing produced or made in resemblance of something else. The word *imitate* is the generic term and is used almost always in a good sense. This characteristic extends also to *imitation*, which, in addition to the meaning given above, denotes also a faculty that enables one to copy (as a pattern) or conform to (as an example) But *imitation* is used sometimes in the sense of *counterfeit*, and then designates something made fraudulently to represent that which is true and genuine, with a view to pass it as genuine or original. This meaning is commonly applied to bank-notes or bills and coin, which are also characterized as *spurious*. Thus, imitations, counterfeits, and spurious articles are articles that are not what they are pretended to be.

The term *counterfeit* can be applied only restrictedly, and usually designates an article made in violation of the law, as a counterfeit coin or note; a *counterfeit* signature. In the last example counterfeit is synonymous with *forgery*, which embraces not only a fraudulent writing, but the making of the same, or the material alteration of a genuine document (as a will) with intent to defraud.

Shakespeare used *counterfeit* as a synonym for *imitate* when he wrote:

"I can *counterfeit* the deep tragedian,
Speak and look big, and pry on every side."

In this sense *imitate* means to represent the person, character, or actions of another, as on the stage; to impersonate; and is not used in a bad sense.

"N. S. G.," Mott Haven, N. Y.—"What is the meaning of the word *contratation?* Is it a live or an obsolete term? What is a contratation-house?"

The word *contratation*, more generally written *contractation* is an obsolete word used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in the sense of mutual dealing; trading; also the act of contracting or acquiring. It is found in Holland's "Plutarch's Morals" (1603) and in Gage's "West Indies" (1648).

A contratation-house (from the Spanish *casa de contratacion*) is a building in which contracts are made or trading is done.

"E. T.," Battle Creek, Mich.—"(1) What is the etymology of *pediatrics?* (2) Please criticize the following: 'Lord Cromer leaves Egypt morally sound and materially prosperous.'"

(1) Pediatrics is from the Greek *pai(d-)s*, child, *iatrikos*, pertaining to a physician, and *iaomai* heal. (2) Why? It is more a matter for congratulation than for criticism. We hope that Secretary Taft may do the same when he leaves the Philippine Islands.

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OUR VACUUM CAP when used a few minutes each day draws the blood to the scalp, causing free and normal circulation, which stimulates the hair to a new healthy growth. Sent on trial under guarantee. Write for free particulars. The Modern Vacuum Cap Co., 594 Barclay Block, Denver.

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Slaughtered; Bargains never equaled; standard typewriters rebuilt, $15 to $40; sent allowing trial; send immediately for slaughter prices. Consolidated Typewriter Exch., 243 Broadway, N. Y.

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# 50 MEN WROTE THIS "AD"

Every word of it is quoted from 50 unsolicited letters taken from among the hundreds that we are continually receiving. (Name of any writer sent on application)

# COLGATE'S SHAVING STICK

Does not smart or dry on the face

"Colgate's leaves no smarting sensation."—"It has not smarted on my face."—There is no irritation."—"It does *not* have that burning sensation."

"Leaves the face freer from soreness and smarting than any other."—"Makes the skin smooth and comfortable, with a most delightful and cool feeling not obtained by other soaps."—An agreeableness of feeling that instantly wins one's good humor.—"With its soothing and softening qualities, it is now a pleasure to shave."

"This morning in the Pullman some one was shaving with Colgate's; when I asked him if his face ever smarted, he replied, "Not that you can notice it." This helped to get me away from a brand I have used for 15 years—15 years too long!"

For many years I used 'the only kind that won't smart or dry on the face,' but it often did 'smart' on my face. I sent for a sample of your 'Shaving Stick'; and I want nothing better for my use."—"It gives a pleasant, soft, creamy lather."—"Makes it a pleasure to shave."—Shaves cleaner and leaves the face free from itching."—"Colgate's superiority is particularly pronounced in the point of *not drying on the face.* My experience is by no means isolated, for I have yet to find a man who, having tried Colgate's, would go back to the soap he formerly used."—"I find the lather continues moist until I have finished."—"Yours gives me a smooth, durable lather."—"Yours has a heavier and firmer lather than any other I have used."—"It is a better lather and lasts longer."

"To any man with a wiry beard and tender skin, I most heartily commend Colgate's."—"It is best for a tough beard and tender skin."—"Heretofore I looked forward to shaving with a kind of dread, but with your stick have no trouble at all."—"Shaving has been a bugbear to me, but since I used Colgate's a real pleasure."—"Have been troubled by a stinging sensation after shaving and blamed my razor; with your soap and the same razor I enjoy a fine, quick shave."

"I had been using 'the only kind that won't smart or dry on the face,' but a trial stick of Colgate's convinced me of its superiority."—"I shaved with Colgate's to-day, and had the first delightful shave since I began shaving myself."—"My morning shave is a luxury since using your soap."—Never used a shaving soap that produced the same delightfully cool sensation to the face."

"Have purchased several sticks for friends, who are as much pleased with it as I am."—"It is the best I ever used, and I have been shaving for 40 years."

"Your soap is simply delightful."—"It is just grand."—"The handiest, cleanest and best soap ever used."—"Has given entire satisfaction."—"I could not do without it."—"The results are simply marvelous."—"It is a wonder."—"Indeed a 'Triumph of Modern Chemistry'."—"I agree with you, it is 'the Magic Wand of Shaving'."—"It acts like Magic."—"I never found a perfect soap till I used yours."—"I find it is perfection."

If you will clip and mail to us this paragraph from this advertisement we will send you absolutely free a sample stick, in nickeled box, of Colgate's Shaving Stick: "I have more than my money's worth."—"I have found your stick all that you set forth."—"It is all and more than you claim for it."—"You don't say enough for it."—Yours is the Best."—"It is better than the soap I thought was best."—"There's nothing like it."—"It is absolutely the *best*, I know, for I've tried them all."—"I have missed much comfort in not getting acquainted with it sooner."

"Its lasting lather and Pleasant Effect on the Face Appeal to the Shaver and make Him a Convert"

*Convince Yourself by Sending 4 cts. for Trial Stick in Nickeled Box, Colgate & Co., Dept. Y, 55 John St., New York*

BETTER THAN THE SOAP YOU THOUGHT WAS BEST

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